



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1895-96.

No. 1042B., dated Calcutta, the 14th November 1895.

From—E. H. WALSH, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

I AM directed to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the second quarter of 1895-96, comprising the months of July, August, and September 1895.

SALT.

THE HON'BLE MR. D. R. LYALL, C.S.I.

2. The quantity of salt of every description cleared during the quarter under report amounted to 26,12,380 maunds against 28,04,085 maunds in the previous quarter and 27,54,188 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the net amount of duty levied thereon was Rs. 61,10,917 against Rs. 66,34,015 in the previous quarter and Rs. 63,79,206 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. In all cases fractions are omitted.

3. The quantity of locally-made salt removed from the golas in Orissa during the quarter under review and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter are shown in table I:—

TABLE I.

1	2
	Puri.
Balance at the close of the previous quarter ...	Mds. 2,73,170
Manufactured or added during the quarter ...	59,644
Total ...	3,32,814
Sales during the quarter ...	22,180
Wastage ...	2,778
Total ...	24,958
Balance at the close of the quarter ...	3,07,856

The total sale of locally-made salt during the quarter under review amounted to 22,180 maunds against 17,932 maunds in the previous quarter, and 12,023 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Duty was paid during the quarter on the full amount sold.

4. The subjoined table shows in detail the importations into the port of Calcutta and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under review compared with the figures of the corresponding quarters of the previous two years:—

TABLE II.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Second quarter.		Second quarter.		Second quarter.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I United Kingdom ...	Mds. 17,23,135	Mds. 16,39,879	Mds. 26,49,660	Mds. 17,40,583	Mds. 20,04,906	Mds. 16,35,851
II { Hamburg (Germany) ...	87,792	1,45,912	6,11,001	4,30,808	3,00,789	3,47,674
Trieste (Austria) ...	13,397	2,847	.....	1	.....	.....
Linga ...	77,670	.....	.....	269	20,500	.....
Muscat ...	50,007	64,345	1,10,534	23,720	.....	38,744
Hanjam ...	.....	13,640	.....	75,616	.....	49,190
Salif ...	.....	83,063	64,517	.....	1,69,003	16,211
IV { Jeddah ...	40,000	46,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rowayah ...	1,02,336	1,33,105	2,77,696	53,244	3,21,223	1,15,437
Aden ...	1,36,111	1,31,419	2,47,723	1,74,117	.....	1,65,446
Madras ...	2,100	2,100	9,794	.....	.....	.....
V Tuticorin ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cocanada ...	10,000	10,000	7,950	7,950	.....	.....
VI Bombay ...	50,218	1,40,639	1,24,148	1,76,598	1,10,342	1,56,557
Total ...	23,01,186	23,63,912	41,02,982	27,01,691	29,44,763	25,25,110

5. Table III shows the quantity of the sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter under review compared with the results of the previous four quarters:—

TABLE III.

WHERE STORED.	Second quarter of 1894-95.	Third quarter of 1894-95.	Fourth quarter of 1894-95.	First quarter of 1895-96.	Second quarter of 1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sulkea Salt golas ...	Mds. 26,25,575	Mds. 29,61,235	Mds. 28,77,803	Mds. 25,35,892	Mds. 27,50,366
Kidderpore Docks do. ...	3,66,559	5,62,578	5,22,579	4,39,337	3,51,571
Chittagong Government do. ...	1,15,723	1,45,109	1,50,165	83,141	1,54,211
Khulna (Bonded Warehouse of Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.) ...	.....	.....	1,150	.....	1,564
Balasore (ditto) ...	.....	.....	1,300	2,231	1,837
Total ...	31,10,857	36,68,972	35,52,997	30,81,185	32,59,540

The stock in bond at the close of the quarter has risen by a little above $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of maunds over that at the close of the previous quarter, and the shipments of salt, noted in paragraph 9, also show a marked advance.

6. The despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways passing the several pass stations into the interior of the country both east and west of the river Hooghly, as well as the despatches by steamers and flats during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years, are shown in the table below:—

TABLE IV.

PERIOD.	BY WATER.					BY RAIL.			BY STEAMERS AND FLATS.	
	Via Balikhah.	Via Sankrail.	Via Gowa-khally.	Via Kidderpore.	Via Ballia-ghata.	Via Ruttollah Ghat.	By the East Indian Rail-way.	By the East. ern Bengal and South- Eastern Rail- ways or via Chitpur.	Quantity des- patched in to the interior (excluding Orissa).	Quantity des- patched to Orissa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Second quarter of 1893-94...	Mds. 3,12,010	Mds. 1,35,024	Mds. 55,248	Mds. 64,253	Mds. 3,18,417	Mds. 388	Mds. 6,59,912	Mds. 2,95,938	Mds. 3,20,415	Mds. 64,650
Ditto of 1894-95...	2,64,927	1,38,360	70,618	90,263	3,84,419	1,700	7,78,821	2,88,705	4,70,586	62,600
Ditto of 1895-96...	2,29,104	1,43,751	69,614	90,755	4,07,787	1,514	6,96,776	2,91,438	3,68,800	60,980

7. The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to the stations beyond Buxar during the quarter under review amounted to 11,616 maunds 20 seers, as noted in the margin, against 5,622 maunds 10 seers in the previous quarter and 2,248 maunds 20 seers in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

8. The quantity of saltpetre-salt removed from the refineries on payment of duty amounted to 5,033 maunds against 12,557 maunds in the previous quarter and 6,238 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

9. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta according to published market reports were as follows:—

				Tons.
July	...	...	...	33,380
August	...	...	...	28,450
September	...	...	...	10,990
Total	...	...	...	72,820

Four vessels are also reported to have arrived at the port of Calcutta during the quarter under review with salt from Hamburg, amounting approximately to 11,380 tons.

10. Table V shows the average wholesale price per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt during each fortnight of the quarter:—

TABLE V.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Fortnight ending 15th July 1895.	Fortnight ending 31st July 1895.	Fortnight ending 15th August 1895.	Fortnight ending 31st August 1895.	Fortnight ending 15th September 1895.	Fortnight ending 30th September 1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Liverpool	60 11 8	62 6 0	61 3 4	55 2 1	52 1 0	53 11 6
Hamburg karkach	...	...	54 0 0	49 6 4	42 5 4	46 13 0
Muscat ditto	40 3 6	39 7 6	38 1 9	37 0 0	36 8 0	34 10 8
Jedda ditto	44 0 0	44 0 0	43 14 8	43 7 1	39 12 5	38 13 4
Bombay ditto	39 11 4	39 3 4	38 0 9	38 0 0	39 11 5	42 0 0
Madras ditto	40 0 0	...	...	50 0 0	...	...

11. The following table shows the quantity of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong, Narayanganj, Khulna, Balasore, and Bhairab Bazar (Mymensingh) during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of 1894-95:—

TABLE VI.

PORT OR STATION.	Description of salt.	ADMITTED INTO BOND.		CLEARED.	
		Second quarter of 1894-95.	Second quarter of 1895-96.	Second quarter of 1894-95.	Second quarter of 1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Chittagong	Liverpool	80,000 0 0	1,01,065 0 0	40,473 33 0	43,567 10 0
	Madras	...	...	...	0 7 0
	Ceylon	...	...	...	0 4 0
Narayanganj	Liverpool	...	...	...	2,970 0 0
Khulna	Ditto	...	5,100 0 0	...	4,075 0 0
Balasore	Ditto	...	8,970 0 0	...	9,077 5 0
Bhairab Bazar	Ditto	...	5,400 0 0	...	5,400 0 0
	Total	80,000 0 0	1,20,535 0 0	40,473 33 0	63,059 25 0

No transactions of sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from the ports of Cuttack and Puri.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 18th November, 1895.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather very hot for the time of year. *Rabi* crops are being sown. Prospects of winter rice crop bad. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice sells at an average price of 15½ seers a rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall nil all over the district. Prospects of paddy continue good in the Sadar, Contai, and Tamluk subdivisions. In Ghatal the outlook is gloomy. Indigo is being sown. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice is selling at—

					Srs.	
Sadar	16	} per rupee.
Contai	...	...	...	...	22
Tamluk	...	...	...	...	14 to 16
Ghatal	...	...	...	...	14 or 15

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aman* crop unfavourable, except in low lands and in the south of the district. Sugarcane doing well. Sowing of *rabi* crops going on. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Rice sells at—

Sadar	...	...	...	12 to 14 seers per rupee.
				Srs. c.
Barasat	...	...	...	13 12
Basirhat	...	...	...	15 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	16 0

per rupee.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Condition of *kalai* good. Sowing of indigo and *rabi* crops still continues. State of *aman* not good; estimated outturn eight annas. Rain much wanted. Cutting of sugarcane going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Khulna.—No rain. Weather warm. Sowing of *rabi* crops still going on at Sadar and Satkhira. Prospects of crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Prices of common rice —

					Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	...	17 to 21	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	...	18	
Satkhira	...	...	...	...	16	

Dinajpur.—No rain. Mornings and evenings cool. Hot during day. Prospects of standing crops continue good. Outturn of winter rice is estimated to be 18 annas. Common rice selling from 13 to 15 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient.

Rangpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Washing of jute finished. Harvesting of *aman* commenced in places. Sowing of winter crops going on. Rain wanted for *aman* crop. Prospects generally good. Common rice selling from 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Pabna.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot at day, but cool at night. Prospects of *aman* good, but more rain is wanted. Common rice sells at Sadar 16 seers and Sirajganj 14 seers per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall 18. Weather sultry. Prospects of standing crops fair. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 10. Weather hot. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Prospects of winter rice indifferent. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Water and fodder plentiful. Rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Patna.—No rain. Paddy on high lands suffering for want of rain. Harvesting of black paddy commenced in places. *Rabi* and poppy still being sown; the latter had to be resown in many cases owing to the season being abnormally hot. Common rice selling from 16 to 21 seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.

Gaya.—No rain. Prospect of winter rice crop continues as bad as before. *Rabi* tolerably fair. About ¾ of poppy sown; germination fair. Price of common rice at Sadar 14½ seers against an average of 16½ seers per rupee.

Champanan.—No rain. *Rabi* being sown. *Aghani* being harvested with an estimated outturn of 12 annas. Paddy on high lands suffered for want of rain. Small-pox among cattle is reported from thana Bagaha. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Rice crop approaching maturity. Rain badly wanted for *rabi* sowings. Prices almost stationary. Fodder sufficient.

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather continues warm during day. Winter rice has nearly ripened and reaping commenced in some places; the yield is not expected to exceed 10 annas. *Rabi* sowings continue. Sugarcane is being pressed. Common rice sells at 17 seers 10 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Purnea.—Rainfall .08. Paddy on high land suffering badly for want of rain. *Rabi* sowings going on and prospects fair. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Sadar thana. Common rice selling at 16 to 21 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *laghu sarad* continues. *Guru sarad* maturing. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

				Srs. c.	
Cuttack	23 10	} per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	29 14
Kendrapara	...	...	...	31 8
Banki	...	...	...	31 8

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Weather cloudy. Harvesting of paddy commenced in places; prospects are not as good as expected. *Rabi* prospects good. Poppy sowings in progress. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was light rain in Dacca and Chittagong during the week, but practically none in the other reporting districts. Except in Northern and parts of Eastern Bengal and in Orissa, the state of the winter rice crop is not satisfactory owing to the early cessation of the rains. The sowing of indigo in Lower Bengal and of the *rabi* crops in Bengal and Bihar has commenced. In Patna district the first sowings of poppy have failed from the unusual heat, and in Darbhanga the *rabi* is suffering from a lack of moisture. Sugarcane is doing well, and the pressing has begun in some districts. Cattle-disease is reported from Champaran and Purnea; elsewhere the cattle are in good condition. The price of common rice is generally steady.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 19th November, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

BAJRA OR CUMBU.
(*Pennisetum typhoides*.)

MARJA OR RAOL.
(*Eleusine Corocana*.)

Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.
-----------------	-----------------------------	---	-----------------	-----------------------------	---

S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.

...
...
...
...
...
...
...

...
15	3	15	3	16	0
...
...
...
...
...

...
...
...
...	...	...	11	0	13
...	...	...	0	13	0
...	...	...	14	0	...
...
...

...
...
...
...

KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Setaria italica</i> .)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA. (<i>Cicer arietinum</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.

S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
...	15	4	15	0	16	0	...	...
...	16	0	16	0	12	12	...	...
...	15	0	15	0	16	0	...	...
...	14	8	15	0	16	0	...	...
...	16	0	16	0	16	0	...	...
...

...	...	...	...	13	0	14	0	16	0	...	...
10	10	10	10	15	3	15	9	17	12	...	...
...	...	...	...	19	4	18	8	17	0	...	...
...	...	...	...	19	0	20	6	16	0	...	...
...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	16	0	...	...
...	...	...	...	11	8	11	8	11	8	...	...

...	...	...	...	20	4	19	8	15	12	...	...
...	...	...	...	12	4	17	0	13	6	...	...
...	...	...	...	13	0	16	0	15	0	...	...
...	...	...	...	11	0	12	8	11	0	...	...
...	...	...	...	16	0	15	0	16	0	...	...
...	...	...	...	15	0	16	8	13	8	...	...
...	...	...	...	15	0	15	0	13	8	...	...

...	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	14	8	...	...
...	...	...	...	12	8	12	8	12	8	...	...
...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	15	0	...	...
...	...	...	...	13	8	13	14	13	5	...	...

Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th November 1895.

															WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.						DISTRICT'S.	Number.							
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea Mays.)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (Cajanus Indicus.)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.																	
Present return.	Next return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next return.	Corresponding return of last year.															
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
...	16 0	16 0	12 12	90 0	90 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	3 5 0	3 4 0	3 7 6	Burdwan.	1													
...	10 8	10 8	12 0	162 0	162 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2													
21 0	11 0	11 5	13 5	320 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 1	11 0	3 9 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	Bankura.	3													
...	17 8	15 0	16 0	240 0	320 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	10 12	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	Midnapore.	4													
...	11 8	11 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	11 9	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Hooghly.	5													
...	11 0	11 0	11 8	105 0	105 0	105 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	Howrah.	6													
...	11 8	11 10	13 4	100 0	100 0	88 0	11 6	11 7	11 4	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	24-Parganas.	7													
16 13	16 6	18 13	14 8	14 8	17 12	91 6	91 6	85 0	11 13	11 13	11 13	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.	8													
...	19 4	17 8	17 8	128 0	128 0	128 0	10 12	10 8	10 12	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Nadia.	9													
...	18 0	18 0	16 0	190 0	190 0	180 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	Murshidabad.	10													
...	16 0	...	...	...	120 0	9 2	9 2	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Jessore.	11										
...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	9 4	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	Khulna.	12													
...	20 15	20 6	16 3	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9	9 9	3 10 8	3 10 8	3 13 4	Rajshahi.	13													
...	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Dinajpur.	14													
...	10 0	10 0	11 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	Jalpaiguri.	15													
20 0	25 0	22 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	Darjeeling.	16													
...	10 0	9 0	9 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17													
...	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 13 4	Bogra.	18													
...	18 12	18 0	17 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	3 8 0	3 7 6	3 9 6	Pabna.	19													
...	15 12	15 11	15 0	110 0	115 0	140 0	10 0	10 10	9 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Dacca.	20													
...	13 0	13 0	13 0	100 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21													
...	13 0	13 0	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	9 10	10 8	3 14 0	4 6 0	3 14 0	Faridpur.	22													
...	80 0	70 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Backergunge.	23													

- K In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 8 seers and Satkhira not reported.
 L In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nator 9 seers and Naugaon 9 seers 12 chitaks.
 M At Alipur the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
 N At Siliguri the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
 O In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Gaibanda 8 seers, Kurigram 8 seers and Nilphamari 9 seers.
 P At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.
 Q In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj not reported, Manikganj 9 seers, Mirkadim 11 seers 6 chitaks and Munshirhat 11 seers 6 chitaks.
 R In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 9 seers, Jamalpur 10 seers, Kagrari 10 seers, and Netrokona 10 seers 5 chitaks.
 S In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madaripur 11½ seers and Goalundo 11 seers.
 T In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.

EERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (<i>Pennisetum typho-</i> <i>deum.</i>)			MARUA OR RAGI. (<i>Eleusine Coracina.</i>)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.

S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch.

[illegible]

101	101	101	101	101	101
102	102	102	102	102	102
103	103	103	103	103	103
104	104	104	104	104	104
105	105	105	105	105	105
106	106	106	106	106	106
107	107	107	107	107	107
108	108	108	108	108	108
109	109	109	109	109	109
110	110	110	110	110	110

0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4

26	0	24	0	24	0
30	0	30	0	35	0
20	4	20	4		

KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Setaria italica</i> .)	GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (<i>Cicer arietinum</i> .)
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Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	re- Corresponding turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	re- Corresponding turn of last year.
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S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
...	13	0	13	0	12	8
...	12	0	12	0	11	7
...	12	8	12	8	11	8

30	0	30	0	19	0	21	0	21	0	20	0
16	0	16	4	12	8	18	0	17	4	18	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	8	18	0	19	0
16	0	16	0	12	0	19	0	19	0	17	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	4	20	4	17	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	0	16	12	16	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	9	18	9	16	8

12	8	10	0	...	18	0	18	0	17	13	to
...	...	...	...	...	19	9	18	15	16	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	16	0	...	...	13	0	...
...	...	13	0	13	0	...	15	0	14	0	...
...	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	14	0	...

...	...	...	...	...	16	7	15	12	14	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	13	0	...
...	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	13	0	...
...	...	...	...	...	14	7	14	7	11	1	...

...	...	...	...	...	15	0	15	0	15	0	...
...	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	12	0	...
...	...	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	13	0	...
...	...	...	...	...	14	10	14	1	11	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	16	0	...
...	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	12	0	...

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 6 0	3 5 0	2 14 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 1 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	3 12 0
2	Sirajganj ...	2 3 0	2 3 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	5 6 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 6 0
3	Dacca ...	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 1 0	4 0 0	2 6 0	2 3 0	3 4 0
4	Narayanganj*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 14 0	3 14 0	...	2 2 0	3 2 0
5	Chittagong ...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
6	Patna ...	Red wheat.	2 1 6	2 5 0	1 9 0	1 11 0	2 1 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	2 1 6	2 1 6	2 10 0
		White wheat.	2 10 0	2 7 0									
7	Cuttack ...	3 6 0	3 6 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 9 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	2 5 0
8	Belasore ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	2 6 0
9	Puri ...	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	2 13 0	2 3 0	4 0 0	1 10 0	1 7 0	2 6 0

* Present return not received.

Calcutta,
The 19th November 1895.

PRICES PER MAUND					
JOWAR OR CHOLUM. <i>Sorghum Vulgare.</i>			BAJRA OR CUMBU <i>Pennisetum typho- teum.</i>		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.
2 4 0 2	4 0 2	2 0 2	10 0 2	10 0 2	8 0
...
...
...
...
1 5 0	1 5 0	...	...	...	...
...
...
...

OF 40 SEERS					
MARUA OR EAGI. (<i>Eleusine Corocana.</i>)			KANONI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Setaria italica.</i>)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
...	3 12	0 3 12 0	3 12 0
...
...
...
...
1 5 0 1	5 0 1	10 0	1 5	0 1 5 0	2 1 0
...
...
...

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th November 1895.

GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (<i>Vicer Arictinum.</i>)			INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (<i>Zea Mays.</i>)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (<i>Cajanus indicus.</i>)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
2 10 0	2 9 0	2 4 0	2 6 0	2 7 0	2 2 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 4 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 6 9	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.
2 6 0	2 6 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	Sirajganj.
2 10 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	2 1 0	2 2 0	2 4 0	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 5 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Dacca.
...	2 8 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	2 4 0	3 8 0	...	0 6 0	0 5 0	...	3 8 0	3 6 0	Narayanganj.
3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Chittagong.
1 14 0	1 14 0	1 15 0	1 8 0	1 8 6	1 10 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	2 1 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	Patna.
Biri or kalai.															
2 7 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.
Chhola.															
2 12 0	2 12 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 6 6	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	Balasore.
Biri.															
2 8 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	Puri.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, 8 A.M., SATURDAY
THE 16TH OF NOVEMBER 1895.**

FINE settled weather has prevailed throughout the week, but with one very marked peculiarity in the unusually high temperature for the season of the year. The pressure arrangement, though not differing much from the normal over the province, has not shown very decidedly the features characteristic of the cold weather. This is due to the rather large pressure excess in the south of the Bay, in consequence of which the winds instead of being northerly have been either irregular or with a tendency to become southerly. In the early part of the week, when in addition to the excess in the south, there was defect in the western districts of Bengal, the wind circulation, though very light, resembled in its general features that which obtains during the south-west monsoon period; that is, directions were south or south-west in Lower Bengal, and easterly in the northern districts. The differences from the normal in pressure at that time varied from excess of .05 inch in the south of the Bay to defect of .07 inch in the west of Bihar. The variation in mean temperature ranged from defect of 3° in Arakan and part of East Bengal to excess of 5° in the west of Bihar.

Pressure rose slowly for some days; the defect in temperature at eastern stations almost entirely disappeared and the wind circulation in Bengal remained southerly, but over the Bay winds were northerly though light. In the middle of the week pressure fell slowly, then a brisk rise followed on the 14th, and readings were over 30 inches in the northern and western districts. Though, with the increasing pressure in the north-western districts, northerly winds became more general, temperature remained very high, and on the 14th excess in mean temperature was at many stations over 5°. The brisk rise of pressure continued on the 15th, and readings on that day varied from 30.09 inches in North Bengal to a little under 30 inches in the south-west of the Bay. As this arrangement showed a gentle gradient from north to south over the whole area, the northerly winds which hitherto had been fairly regular over the Bay set in at the inland stations also, but with very little strength. Temperature remained practically unchanged, excess averaging 5° except in East Bengal, where it was about 3°. On the 16th, the last day of the week, the pressure distribution had not changed, but temperature had increased over the western half of the province, where excess was about 6°.

Owing probably to the southerly winds in Lower Bengal, humidity was high in the eastern and northern districts. The sky was more cloudy in East and North Bengal than is usual in the middle of November, and a few light scattered showers fell chiefly in the Darjeeling hills and in parts of East Bengal. In the western districts the skies were cloudless with an entire absence of rainfall.

Pressure, as stated above, was very nearly normal over the province. At first there was a small defect, but the steady rise resulted in a moderate excess towards the end of the week. Mean pressure is in excess everywhere by small amounts varying up to .04 inch in East Bengal.

Temperature having been high throughout the week both during the day and the night, there is a large excess in mean temperature in all districts. For the large divisions average excess varies from 2°·2 in East Bengal to 5°·1 in Bihar.

Table showing the excess or defect of the actual mean temperature from the normal for the week ending Saturday, the 16th November 1895.

	Normal mean maximum temperature for the week ending 16th November.	Actual mean maximum temperature for the week ending 16th November 1895.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.	Normal mean minimum temperature for the week ending 16th November.	Actual mean minimum temperature for the week ending 16th November 1895.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.	Normal mean daily temperature for the week ending 16th November.	Actual mean daily temperature for the week ending 16th November 1895.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.
Cuttack	85.6	89.1	+3.5	68.1	69.1	+3.0	75.9	79.1	+3.2
Calcutta	81.8	85.9	+4.1	65.0	69.1	+4.1	73.4	77.5	+4.1
Chittagong	83.4	84.4	+1.0	66.8	67.0	+0.2	75.1	75.7	+0.6
Burdwan	83.4	87.5	+4.1	64.3	69.2	+4.9	73.9	78.4	+4.5
Patna	82.6	86.5	+3.9	60.1	66.3	+6.2	71.4	76.5	+5.1
Gaya	83.7	89.5	+5.8	59.4	64.3	+4.9	71.6	76.9	+5.3
Purnea	82.7	85.2	+2.5	59.7	65.8	+6.1	71.2	75.5	+4.3
Hazaribagh	77.7	83.0	+5.3	57.8	62.4	+4.6	67.8	72.7	+4.9
Darjeeling	54.7	55.2	+0.5	41.8	46.4	+4.6	48.3	50.8	+2.5

Rainfall.—Showers fell in the Darjeeling hill districts during the greater part of the week and at a few scattered stations in East Bengal. In the other districts no rainfall occurred. The average fall in East Bengal is .16 inch and in North Bengal .14 inch.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 16th of November 1895 :—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.				Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th October 1895.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.	Average.		Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.	
South-West Bengal	...	90.3	64.4	87.1	68.6	77.8	+4.2	Nil	0.02	-0.02	0.00	0.20	-0.20	Nil	0.23	1.31	1.84
North Bengal	...	87.6	64.3	84.5	67.6	76.1	+3.6	0.14	0.02	+0.12	0.04	0.14	-0.10	0.15	0.13	0.50	1.46
East Bengal	...	88.3	62.4	85.0	68.6	76.8	+2.2	0.13	0.06	+0.07	0.32	0.25	+0.07	0.21	0.48	0.61	2.38
Bihar	...	91.0	59.7	86.8	65.6	76.2	+5.1	Nil	Nil	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.01	0.07	0.15	0.97
Orissa	...	90.2	63.7	87.4	69.0	78.2	+3.6	Nil	0.10	-0.10	0.00	0.30	-0.30	0.61	0.79	2.94	3.05
Chota Nagpur	...	89.6*	59.0*	84.9*	62.4*	73.7*	+4.4*	Nil	0.03	-0.03	0.00	0.13	-0.13	Nil	0.19	1.82	0.92

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 19th November 1895.

C. LITTLE,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 10th to 16th November 1895.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1895.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
November ...	10th ...	29.977	80.0	88.3	16.7	71.6	84.0	77.5	.857	74.5	74	Nil
" ...	11th ...	.991	80.3	89.3	18.0	71.3	83.8	78.5	.905	76.3	78	Nil
" ...	12th ...	.998	78.9	89.3	20.9	68.4	82.1	74.5	.753	70.7	69	Nil
" ...	13th ...	30.001	78.9	89.3	20.9	68.4	83.6	73.1	.675	67.5	59	Nil
" ...	14th ...	.026	78.3	89.1	21.7	67.4	81.6	73.8	.730	69.9	68	Nil
" ...	15th ...	.083	79.3	88.7	18.9	69.8	78.6	75.5	.843	74.1	87	Nil
" ...	16th ...	.089	79.1	87.5	16.9	70.6	83.1	74.7	.747	70.5	64	Nil

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days 30.023

The mean temperature of the seven days 79.3

The extreme variation of temperature 22.1°

The maximum temperature 88.8

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days 71%

The total fall of rain from 10th to 16th November 1895 Nil

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 18th November 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi and Brahmaputra, for the month of October 1895.

Date.	Miles.	RIVER GANGES.																RIVER BHAGIRATHI.		RIVER JALANGI.		RIVER BRAHMAPUTRA.	
		Mirzapur.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganj.		Rampur Boalia.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Saruganj.		Gaulhati.	
		From Allahabad ... 96	From Allahabad ... 134	From Allahabad ... 48	From Benares ... 90	From Benares ... 177	From Benares ... 87	From Benares ... 287	From Benares ... 110	From Benares ... 381	From Benares ... 94	From Benares ... 471	From Benares ... 90	From Benares ... 591	From Benares ... 120								
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over zero of gauge.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1st	...	11-00	217-22	10-00	906-80	10-08	179-13	20-40	154-03	15-58	117-43	13-17	81-17	16-03	58-08	16-02	65-36	18-25	51-93	17-75	22-05	18-09	164-76
2nd	...	10-58	216-97	9-57	905-47	9-50	178-05	20-20	154-43	15-33	117-18	13-53	80-53	15-53	57-58	17-33	66-27	17-75	51-47	17-17	21-47	18-20	164-96
3rd	...	10-55	216-80	9-50	905-30	9-50	178-55	19-80	154-13	15-08	116-73	13-58	80-58	15-17	57-17	16-08	66-01	17-48	50-82	16-42	21-38	18-40	163-96
4th	...	10-25	216-47	9-33	905-13	9-00	178-05	19-40	153-73	14-92	116-77	13-75	80-05	14-83	56-83	15-07	65-61	16-75	50-40	16-42	20-72	18-50	163-56
5th	...	10-00	216-22	9-00	904-80	8-75	177-55	18-50	153-43	14-71	116-56	13-00	80-00	14-33	56-33	15-42	64-36	16-50	50-20	16-09	20-30	18-50	163-16
6th	...	9-58	215-97	8-50	904-47	8-50	177-05	18-00	153-13	14-50	116-36	12-50	80-00	14-17	56-17	15-25	63-61	15-83	49-91	15-92	20-22	18-40	162-76
7th	...	9-55	215-80	8-50	904-30	8-50	176-97	17-50	152-83	13-58	116-18	12-50	80-00	14-00	55-83	15-00	63-44	15-50	49-24	15-58	19-88	17-80	162-36
8th	...	9-50	215-72	8-50	904-13	8-50	176-72	17-00	152-53	13-17	115-93	12-50	80-00	13-50	55-50	14-50	63-27	15-00	48-74	15-50	19-63	17-70	161-96
9th	...	9-48	215-64	8-48	903-80	8-48	176-05	16-50	152-23	12-58	115-43	12-50	80-00	13-25	55-25	14-25	63-02	14-75	48-40	15-33	19-63	17-40	161-56
10th	...	9-45	215-57	8-45	903-63	8-45	175-33	16-20	151-93	12-08	115-18	12-50	80-00	13-00	54-93	14-00	62-86	14-25	47-40	15-00	19-63	17-13	161-16
11th	...	9-42	215-50	8-42	903-47	8-42	174-72	15-50	151-63	11-58	114-93	12-50	80-00	12-50	54-63	13-50	62-69	14-00	46-74	14-75	19-63	16-86	160-76
12th	...	9-40	215-42	8-40	903-30	8-40	174-22	15-20	151-33	11-08	114-63	12-50	80-00	12-50	54-33	13-00	62-52	13-75	46-00	14-50	19-63	16-59	160-36
13th	...	9-38	215-34	8-38	903-13	8-38	173-53	14-50	151-03	10-58	114-33	12-50	80-00	12-50	54-03	12-50	62-35	13-50	45-24	14-25	19-63	16-32	159-96
14th	...	9-35	215-27	8-35	902-80	8-35	173-03	14-20	150-73	10-08	114-03	12-50	80-00	12-50	53-73	12-50	62-18	13-25	44-74	14-00	19-63	16-05	159-56
15th	...	9-33	215-19	8-33	902-63	8-33	172-53	13-50	150-43	9-58	113-73	12-50	80-00	12-50	53-43	12-50	62-01	13-00	44-24	13-75	19-63	15-78	159-16
16th	...	9-30	215-12	8-30	902-47	8-30	172-03	13-20	150-13	9-08	113-43	12-50	80-00	12-50	53-13	12-50	61-84	12-50	43-74	13-50	19-63	15-51	158-76
17th	...	9-28	215-04	8-28	902-30	8-28	171-53	12-50	149-83	8-58	113-18	12-50	80-00	12-50	52-83	12-50	61-67	12-50	43-24	13-25	19-63	15-24	158-36
18th	...	9-25	214-97	8-25	902-13	8-25	171-03	12-20	149-53	8-08	112-93	12-50	80-00	12-50	52-53	12-50	61-50	12-50	42-74	13-00	19-63	14-97	157-96
19th	...	9-23	214-89	8-23	901-80	8-23	170-53	11-50	149-23	7-58	112-63	12-50	80-00	12-50	52-23	12-50	61-33	12-50	42-24	12-50	19-63	14-70	157-56
20th	...	9-20	214-82	8-20	901-63	8-20	170-03	11-20	148-93	7-08	112-33	12-50	80-00	12-50	51-93	12-50	61-16	12-50	41-74	12-50	19-63	14-43	157-16
21st	...	9-18	214-74	8-18	901-47	8-18	169-53	11-00	148-63	6-58	112-03	12-50	80-00	12-50	51-63	12-50	60-99	12-50	41-24	12-50	19-63	14-16	156-76
22nd	...	9-15	214-67	8-15	901-30	8-15	169-03	10-50	148-33	6-08	111-73	12-50	80-00	12-50	51-33	12-50	60-82	12-50	40-74	12-50	19-63	13-89	156-36
23rd	...	9-13	214-59	8-13	901-13	8-13	168-53	10-20	148-03	5-58	111-43	12-50	80-00	12-50	51-03	12-50	60-65	12-50	40-24	12-50	19-63	13-62	155-96
24th	...	9-10	214-52	8-10	900-80	8-10	168-03	10-00	147-73	5-08	111-18	12-50	80-00	12-50	50-73	12-50	60-48	12-50	39-74	12-50	19-63	13-35	155-56
25th	...	9-08	214-44	8-08	900-63	8-08	167-53	9-50	147-43	4-58	110-93	12-50	80-00	12-50	50-43	12-50	60-31	12-50	39-24	12-50	19-63	13-08	155-16
26th	...	9-05	214-37	8-05	900-47	8-05	167-03	9-20	147-13	4-08	110-63	12-50	80-00	12-50	50-13	12-50	60-14	12-50	38-74	12-50	19-63	12-81	154-76
27th	...	9-03	214-29	8-03	900-30	8-03	166-53	9-00	146-83	3-58	110-33	12-50	80-00	12-50	49-83	12-50	59-97	12-50	38-24	12-50	19-63	12-54	154-36
28th	...	9-00	214-22	8-00	900-13	8-00	166-03	8-50	146-53	3-08	110-03	12-50	80-00	12-50	49-53	12-50	59-80	12-50	37-74	12-50	19-63	12-27	153-96
29th	...	8-58	214-14	7-58	900-00	7-58	165-53	8-40	146-23	2-58	109-73	12-50	80-00	12-50	49-23	12-50	59-63	12-50	37-24	12-50	19-63	12-00	153-56
30th	...	8-55	214-07	7-55	900-00	7-55	165-03	8-30	145-93	2-08	109-43	12-50	80-00	12-50	48-93	12-50	59-46	12-50	36-74	12-50	19-63	11-73	153-16
31st	...	8-53	213-99	7-53	900-00	7-53	164-53	8-20	145-63	1-58	109-13	12-50	80-00	12-50	48-63	12-50	59-29	12-50	36-24	12-50	19-63	11-46	152-76
32nd	...	8-50	213-92	7-50	900-00	7-50	164-03	8-10	145-33	1-08	108-83	12-50	80-00	12-50	48-33	12-50	59-12	12-50	35-74	12-50	19-63	11-19	152-36

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.CALCUTTA,
The 18th November 1895.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER, 27, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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FLUSHING OF THE MOATS AND THE LALDIGHI IN THE TOWN OF NATOR BY THE INTRODUCTION OF WATER FROM THE RIVER GODAI.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MUNICIPAL.

Calcutta, the 25th November 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 4083M.

READ—

A memorandum, No. 600Met., dated the 21st September 1895, from the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, forwarding a copy of a letter, No. 953J., dated the 12th September 1895, from the Magistrate of Rajshahi, reporting that the Hon'ble Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Roy and Kumar Jogendra Nath Roy of the Nator Raj have approved of the arrangement made for the supervision by the District Engineer of Rajshahi of the periodical flushing of the moats around their residence at Nator and of the big tank in the town, known as the Laldighi, and have agreed to bear the cost of the periodical flushing, which is estimated at Rs. 275 a year.

A memorandum No. 214M., dated the 30th September 1895, from the Commissioner of Rajshahi, intimating that the District Board of Rajshahi have agreed to the services of the District Engineer being utilised for this purpose when he visits Nator in connection with his own duties and to the payment of a small honorarium.

Read also—

The previous correspondence on the subject.

The town of Nator, in the district of Rajshahi, has long been notorious for its unhealthiness, which was reported to be due, among other causes, to the filthy

state of the tanks and the extensive moats around the residence of the Nator Raj family, on which nearly the whole population of the town depend for their supply of drinking water. The condition of the town has been condemned by successive Sanitary Commissioners; and, so far back as the year 1880, Dr. Lidderdale pointedly drew attention to the necessity for cleansing these moats, which were described to be "reservoirs of sewage" into which the surface drainage of the greater portion of the town and the sewage from many private latrines were allowed to be discharged.

2. From time to time attempts were made to improve the condition of the moats, and in 1881 the Subdivisional Officer of Nator applied to the representatives of both branches of the Raj family, for permission to flush them at the cost of the Municipality by letting in fresh water from the river Narad, which flows past the town—a project which was recommended by the District Engineer and the Divisional Superintendent of Works. While acknowledging the value of the scheme, the Raj family declined to give their consent to it from the apprehension that the silt deposited by the river water might, in course of time, block the moats, and thereby cause a scarcity of water. The District Magistrate, however, sanctioned the project, a cut was made, and a culvert constructed and communication between the river and the moats established on the 15th September 1881. Kumar Jogendra Nath Roy, on the 12th October 1881, presented a memorial to Government, complaining of the action of the local officers; but as it appeared on enquiry that the cut was not intended to be kept open, except occasionally for letting in fresh water, and that consequently there was no ground for apprehending that the moats would become blocked by silt, the Kumar was informed that he had no cause of complaint.

3. The Kumar subsequently brought a civil suit against the Municipality, and obtained a decree and an injunction restraining them from opening this cut. Although the decree was obtained in January 1884, the cut was actually kept open from 1881 to 1886, and fresh water let in during each of those years. In 1887 the Kumar closed the cut and built two huts on its site, thereby stopping all flow of fresh water from the river into the moats.

4. In March 1888, the Sanitary Commissioner brought to the notice of Government the evils resulting from the closing of the cut, and in July 1888 the Commissioner submitted a report from the Magistrate of Rajshahi on the same subject. The Inspector of Local Works and the Sanitary Commissioner were accordingly asked to visit the town, and to submit to Government their opinion in the matter.

5. The Inspector of Local Works recommended the original project of flushing the moats by water from the Narad, which had always received the strongest official support, but had been opposed by those representing local interests. The Sanitary Commissioner, on the other hand, condemned the Narad scheme on the ground that the water supplied would be unwholesome, and suggested that flushing should be effected by means of a cut from the river Godai. This latter proposal seemed to the Lieutenant-Governor to be the only one which was both practicable and likely to put a stop to further litigation and dispute; and in October 1889 His Honour gave it his general approval, and urged the local officers to attend to its execution.

6. In July 1890 the Commissioner of the Division reported that both branches of the Raj family had formally agreed to a rough scheme, prepared by the District Engineer, and estimated to cost Rs. 6,000, for flushing the moats and the Laldighi by water from the Godai, and that the Kumar had agreed to bear all the expenses connected with it. The scheme was approved by Government, and a sum of Rs. 300 required for the preparation of the detailed project was sanctioned from the Provincial revenues.

7. Later on, however, the Kumar withdrew his original offer, and declined to contribute more than half the estimated cost, and then only on condition that the other branch of the family should first deposit the remaining moiety. During the visit of the Lieutenant-Governor to Rampur Boalia in August 1891, the Maharaja expressed his willingness to bear his share of the cost, but nothing was done until in September 1893, after being required by the Municipality, under section 200 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, to cleanse the moats, the proprietors paid to the District Magistrate the sum of Rs. 7,200 required for

the works. Detailed plans and estimates were then prepared by the District Engineer and approved by the Superintending Engineer, and the project was eventually taken up by the District Engineer under the orders of the Magistrate, Mr. J. C. Price. It was completed in November 1894, and the Inspector of Local Works reported that the scheme had been satisfactorily carried out, but that the works could not be maintained in good order without professional superintendence. It has, therefore, been arranged, with the consent of the District Board and of the Raj family, that the District Engineer shall supervise the maintenance of the works for a small honorarium of Rs. 100 a year, which sum, as well as the cost of the maintenance of the works, estimated at Rs. 175, will be paid by the Nator family.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor is gratified to find that this troublesome and delicate question, which has been under discussion for many years, has at last been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Sir Charles Elliott congratulates the Raj family and all concerned in the matter upon the execution of an important sanitary project, which, if properly maintained, with due precautions against the pollution of the water by surface drainage, will, no doubt, greatly benefit the health of the residents of Nator.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that copies of it be communicated to both branches of the Nator Raj family, and to the Commissioner for information and communication to the Magistrate and the District Board.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 25th November, 1895.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather cloudy. Prospect of the *aman* crop is very alarming. *Rabi* crops are being sown. Sugarcane pretty good. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice sells at an average price of 15½ seers a rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall nil. Paddy is being reaped; prospect good, except in Ghatal, where it is gloomy. Lands are being prepared for *rabi* crops. Indigo has been sown. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Midnapore ...	16	} per rupee.
Contai ...	22	
Tamluk ...	16	
Ghatal ...	14 and 15	

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospect of *aman* unfavourable, except in low lands and in the south of the district. Harvesting of *aman* commenced. Sowing of *rabi* crops almost over. Sugarcane doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—

	Srs. c.	
Sadar ...	12 to 14 0	} per rupee.
Barasat ...	13 12	
Basirhat ...	15 3½	
Diamond Harbour ...	16 0	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall nil. State of *kalai* good. Harvesting of *aman* commenced; estimated outturn 8 annas. Cutting of sugarcane going on. Sowing of *rabi* crops still continues. State of indigo and mulberry seems good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Prospects of *aman* rice continue to be good. *Rabi* sowings still going on in the Sadar subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at—

	Srs.	
Sadar ...	17 to 21	} per rupee.
Bagerhat ...	18	
Satkhira ...	16	

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather rather warm during day. Prospects of standing crops continue good. Common rice selling from 12 to 16 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient.

Rangpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* commenced. Sowing of winter crops going on. Rain wanted. Prospects generally good. Common rice selling at 12 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease.

Pabna.—Rainfall nil. Cold weather has begun very late. Prospects of *aman* rice good on the whole. Rain required.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy commenced; prospects fair. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Harvesting of early *aman* nearly finished. Prospects of winter rice indifferent. *Rabi* sowings continue. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—No rain. Paddy harvest commenced in places. Poppy and *rabi* sowings nearly finished. Common rice selling from 16 to 19 seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Gaya.—Still no rain. Winter rice crop will not be above nine annas. Harvesting begun. *Rabi* suffering for want of moisture. Poppy had to be resown in many places, but is doing fairly well. Price of common rice at Sadar 14½ seers against an average of 16½ seers per rupee.

Champanan.—No rain. *Rabi* being sown. *Aghani* being harvested; 12 annas outturn estimated. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Winter rice nearly ripe and harvesting commenced in places. *Rabi* and poppy doing fairly well, but rain badly wanted. Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* is being sown. Paddy is being cut. Sugarcane is being pressed. Common rice sells at 17 seers 10 chitaks per rupee at Sadar. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Purnea.—No rain. Harvesting of *aghani* paddy commenced. *Rabi* sowings going on; prospects fair. Cattle-disease reported from Sadar thana. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling from 16 to 21 seers a rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *laghu sarad* in progress. *Guru sarad* maturing. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

				Srs. c.	
Cuttack	23 10	} per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	29 14
Kendrapara	...	...	...	31 8
Banki	...	...	...	31 8

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Weather much cooler and more seasonable. Paddy being harvested; outturn 8 to 12 annas. Prospects of *rabi* good, but rain wanted. Poppy sowings completed; outlook promising. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was no rain during the week. The harvesting of winter rice has begun. Owing to the early cessation of the rains the outturn will probably be below the average, except in Northern Bengal and Orissa. The sowing of the *rabi* crops is in progress, but complaints come from Gaya, Darbhanga, and Hazaribagh of a lack of moisture. Poppy is coming on well, though the recent heat in Bihar has necessitated resowings in places. Sugarcane is a good crop and is being harvested in some districts. No cattle-disease is reported except from the Sadar thana of Purnea. The price of common rice continues generally steady, but the slight upward tendency continues.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 26th November, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING, 8 A.M., SATURDAY,
THE 23RD OF NOVEMBER 1895.

At the commencement of the week fine weather generally prevailed over the province, but the conditions as to temperature were decidedly abnormal, and on Sunday, the 17th, the first day of the week under review, the maximum or day temperatures registered were usually from about 2° to 7° in excess of the normal, while in the night temperatures the excess was generally between 4° and nearly 9°. Pressure was also slightly to considerably above the normal, and either calms or very light and rather variable winds were reported over the province. Conditions over North-Western India, however, indicated a change in the weather, for a barometric depression which had appeared in the Southern Punjab on the 16th continued to exist, while a cold wave of air had commenced in Baluchistan, which appeared to be spreading eastwards. On the 18th the centre of the depression was situated near Meerut, and the feeble storm was breaking up against the Himalayas, giving snow and hail in the hills and rain in the adjacent plains, while the cold wave had advanced over the Punjab on the 18th, and on the 19th it was advancing over the North-Western Provinces. During this time the changes of temperature and pressure in Bengal were small and unimportant, but from the 20th the cold wave commenced to affect Bengal, and from the 19th to the 20th there had been a fall in the mean temperature of about 1°, and on the 21st of about 1° to 3°, while the fall was of a rather smaller amount on the 22nd. On this last date also pressure had decreased rather briskly and the distribution had become nearly normal. On the 22nd also the maximum temperatures reported were usually still from 1° to 3° in excess, though the night or minimum temperatures were nearly normal. On the 23rd temperature had again fallen at the majority of stations, and the mean temperature had become not very far from the normal, while the pressure changes were small and the distribution also fairly normal. The northerly winds characteristic of the cold season had become more strongly developed, and steady cool northerly winds of light to moderate force had established themselves over the whole province.

Pressure was at the commencement of the week very decidedly above the normal, while at its close it was practically normal. Hence the mean for the week has been in distinct, though small, excess, the usual variation being about 0.05" to 0.06."

Temperature.—The principal meteorological feature during the week has been the steady fall of temperature from about the 20th. On the last day of the week the mean for the province had become almost normal, but for the whole week the average mean temperature was 3.2° in excess, the largest excess having been registered in Chota Nagpur, where it has equalled 4.4°. The variation of the average temperature from the normal at certain selected stations in different districts of the province is shown in the following table:—

Table showing the excess or defect of the actual mean temperature from the normal for the week ending Saturday, the 23rd November 1895.

		Normal mean maximum temperature for the week ending 23rd November.	Actual mean maximum temperature for the week ending 23rd November 1895.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.	Normal mean minimum temperature for the week ending 23rd November.	Actual mean minimum temperature for the week ending 23rd November 1895.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.	Normal mean daily temperature for the week ending 23rd November.	Actual mean daily temperature for the week ending 23rd November 1895.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.
Cuttack	...	84.5	86.9	+2.4	64.2	68.5	+4.3	74.4	77.7	+3.3
Calcutta	...	80.5	83.8	+3.3	62.8	65.6	+2.8	71.7	74.7	+3.0
Narayanganj	...	82.9	84.3	+1.4	63.8	66.7	+2.9	73.4	76.5	+3.1
Burdwan	...	81.8	86.4	+4.6	62.2	64.5	+2.3	72.0	75.4	+3.4
Patna	...	80.1	83.9	+3.8	58.0	61.5	+3.5	69.1	72.7	+3.6
Gaya	...	81.5	87.2	+5.7	57.7	60.9	+3.2	69.6	74.1	+4.5
Purnea	...	81.0	84.5	+3.5	57.0	58.9	+1.9	69.0	71.7	+2.7
Hazaribagh	...	75.9	80.7	+4.8	56.3	60.7	+4.4	69.1	70.7	+1.6
Darjeeling	...	53.8	54.6	+0.8	40.7	42.3	+1.6	47.3	48.5	+1.2

Rainfall.—Light local showers have been received at one or two stations in and near the hills of North Bengal, and also at two or three stations in Orissa, but with these exceptions the whole province has been practically rainless.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 23rd of November 1895 :—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th October 1895.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	89.3	56.6	85.6	64.5	75.1	+3.2	Nil	0.03	-0.03	0.00	0.10	-0.10	Nil	0.26	1.31	1.87
North Bengal ...	86.2	58.3	84.0	63.2	73.6	+3.1	0.02	0.01	+0.01	0.04	0.05	-0.01	0.17	0.14	0.52	1.47
East Bengal ...	86.4	59.6	84.3	64.4	74.4	+1.8	Nil	0.21	-0.21	0.00	0.31	-0.31	0.21	0.69	0.61	2.59
Bihar ...	89.8	49.4	85.0	59.8	72.3	+3.0	Nil	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.05	-0.05	0.01	0.08	0.15	0.98
Orissa ...	88.2	57.6	85.5	67.4	76.4	+3.5	Nil	0.31	-0.31	0.00	0.40	-0.40	0.61	1.10	2.94	3.36
Chota Nagpur ...	87.9*	53.2*	82.5*	60.0*	71.2*	+4.4*	Nil	0.02	-0.02	0.00	0.10	-0.10	Nil	0.21	1.82	0.94

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 26th November 1895

A. PEDLER,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 17th to 23rd November 1895.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1895.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
November ...	17th ...	30.077	79.6	87.8	16.5	71.3	83.4	74.5	.735	70.1	64	Nil
" ...	18th ...	.069	78.8	87.8	18.0	69.8	82.6	76.3	.823	73.3	74	Nil
" ...	19th ...	.087	78.1	86.3	16.5	69.8	82.6	74.5	.746	70.5	67	Nil
" ...	20th ...	.130	77.6	86.3	17.4	68.9	81.6	71.6	.641	68.1	60	Nil
" ...	21st ...	.111	74.4	84.8	20.9	63.9	79.6	66.6	.479	57.7	48	Nil
" ...	22nd ...	.039	72.0	84.1	24.2	59.9	76.6	67.6	.556	61.9	61	Nil
" ...	23rd ...	.029	71.2	83.5	24.6	58.9	77.8	66.6	.503	59.1	53	Nil

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days ...	...	...	Inches. 30.077
The mean temperature of the seven days ...	...	...	76.0
The extreme variation of temperature ...	...	...	28.9
The maximum temperature ...	...	...	85.8
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days ...	...	...	% 61
The total fall of rain from 17th to 23rd November 1895 ...	...	...	Inch. Nil
The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.			

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 25th November 1895.

C. LITTLE,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

*Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 23rd November 1895,
as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 23RD NOVEMBER 1895.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 24TH NOVEMBER 1894.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	447	65,650	1,077	418	44,625	715
Jute	645	1,90,150	3,329	444	2,49,875	3,856
Firewood	111	52,000	779	148	92,425	1,371
Other articles	878	2,24,025	3,336	717	1,90,050	2,992
Total	2,081	5,31,825	8,521	1,727	5,76,975	8,934

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th November 1895, on 1,698.79 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	291,470	3,61,306 11 0	36,33,419 30	7,66,748 5 0	16,363 2 0	11,44,418 2 0	80,897	141,926	222,823
Or per mile of railway	.....	212 11 0	.....	451 5 7	9 10 1	673 10 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 18½ weeks of half- year	*5,505,045	*58,62,914 8 0	+5,52,82,236 10	+1,10,54,000 0 0	‡3,02,630 15 0	1,72,19,545 7 0	1,409,412½	2,178,167½	3,677,579½
Total for 19½ weeks	5,796,515	62,24,221 3 0	5,89,15,656 0	1,18,20,748 5 0	3,18,994 1 0	1,83,63,963 9 0	1,580,309½	2,320,093½	3,900,402½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	320,372½	3,56,001 6 2	33,53,563 10	7,35,214 3 10	17,302 15 2	11,08,518 9 2	78,308	121,107	199,505
Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year	.....	213 15 11	.....	441 15 0	10 6 5	665 5 4	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 20 weeks of previous year	5,654,578	58,54,515 11 3	5,54,17,558 0	1,16,71,418 12 5	3,33,009 9 4	1,78,58,944 1 0	1,520,981	2,216,847	3,743,828

* Deducted number of passengers 2,844 and Rs. 3,306 }
 † Ditto Mds. 2,06,865 and " 7,528 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 5th October
 ‡ Ditto " 361 } 1895.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th November 1895, on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	19,024	4,506 15 0	12,161 0	487 15 0	13 0 0	5,067 14 0	1,127	78	1,205
Or per mile of railway	.....	205 7 1	.....	21 15 2	0 9 4	227 13 7	.....	.....	.....
For previous 18½ weeks of half- year	*376,057	*88,465 13 0	+1,15,143 0	+4,848 11 0	‡226 0 0	93,540 8 0	21,348	1,023	22,373
Total for 19½ weeks	395,981	93,032 12 0	1,27,304 0	5,336 10 0	239 0 0	98,608 6 0	22,475	1,103	23,578
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,295	5,440 1 4	9,920 30	520 3 0	13 2 9	5,973 7 1	1,109	79	1,188
Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year	.....	244 11 6	.....	23 6 5	0 9 5	268 11 4	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 20 weeks of previous year	375,870½	89,399 2 4	1,73,888 30	7,142 10 0	189 8 0	96,722 4 4	22,371	1,456	23,827

* Deducted number of passengers 1,583 and Rs. 282 }
 † Ditto maunds 35 and added " 3 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 5th October
 ‡ Added " 7 } 1895.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER, 4, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION REVIEWING THE REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS ON THE WORKING OF DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1894-95.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Calcutta, the 3rd December 1895.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Reports from the several Commissioners of Divisions on the Working of District Boards in Bengal during the year 1894-95.

Read again—

The Resolution reviewing the Divisional Reports on the Working of District Boards in Bengal during the year 1893-94.

ALL the reports were received on or about the prescribed date (31st July), with the exception of those from the Burdwan and Rajshahi Divisions, which did not reach Government till the 19th and 26th August, respectively.

2. The year under review was the ninth in which the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, was in operation. The number of District Boards remained unchanged during the year, but the number of Local Boards was increased from 102 to 103, owing to the establishment of a new Board at Thakurgaon, in the district of Dinajpur. The statistics furnished for the Rajshahi Division show a decline of 24 square miles in the area and of 41,349 in

the population subject to the control of District Boards, but the cause of this is not explained, nor is there a corresponding increase in the statistics of any other Division. Trifling variations in the area and population of the Hooghly and Howrah districts and of several Local Boards appear to have been caused by unimportant transfers from one subdivision to another.

3. *Constitution of District Boards.*—The number of members of District Boards was the same as in the previous year, viz. 794. Of this number, 172 held their seats *ex-officio*, against 171 in the previous year 293 were nominated, as compared with 314, and 329 were elected by Local Boards, against 309 in 1893-94. Classified on another principle, 247 members were officials and 547 non-officials, against 242 and 552 respectively in the previous year. The European and Eurasian members numbered 196 against 200, and the natives of the country 598 against 594. The variation in the number of nominated and elected members was due principally to the fact that in Saran, where in 1891 the District Board elections were held too late and the members thus informally elected were appointed by Government, 15 members were duly elected by the Local Boards during last year. In every instance the Magistrate of the district was re-appointed Chairman, under section 24 of the Act, on the expiry of his term of office.

4. The total number of meetings held by the District Boards was 571, or 51 less than in 1893-94. The District Board of Puri heads the list with 24 meetings; Muzaffarpur comes next with 22 meetings; and the District Boards of Mymensingh, Backergunge, and Gaya each held 20 meetings or more. In Khulna and Shahabad the Boards held less than one meeting a month. As compared with the figures of the previous year, the falling off in the number of meetings was considerable at Bhagalpur, Champaran, Dinajpur, Darbhanga, and Patna, while Monghyr, Bankura, and Midnapore show a satisfactory increase. In Khulna the decrease is said to have been due to lack of business to occupy the Boards—an excuse which the Commissioner is not disposed to accept. In the case of the other districts mentioned, no attempt has been made to explain why so few meetings were held. The Lieutenant-Governor's views as to the duties of District Boards in this matter were stated at length in the Resolution on last year's report, and he desires to impress upon the Chairmen of Boards that the rule of holding at least one meeting a month should only be departed from under very exceptional circumstances.

5. The number of meetings that had to be adjourned, together with those that were entirely abortive, owing to the absence of a quorum, amounted to 89, or 5 less than in the previous year. Although this shows some improvement on

District.	Number of abortive and ad- journed meetings.
Dinajpur ...	10
Muzaffarpur ...	9
Puri ...	7
Mymensingh ...	7
Jalpaiguri ...	6

the record of the previous year, the number of these failures was still unduly high in the districts noted in the margin. In Muzaffarpur the adjournments are ascribed to the death of two of the European members, and also to the apathy of certain native members in attending meetings, while in Puri the increase in the total number of meetings is the cause assigned. As regards the other districts, no explanation has been offered. The Lieutenant-Governor again draws attention to this important matter, and trusts that both Chairmen and members of Boards will endeavour to manage better in future, and will bear in mind that every meeting that fails for want of a quorum causes annoyance and discouragement to the members who do take the trouble to attend.

6. Taking all the Boards together, the average attendance of members at each meeting was the same as in the previous year, viz. 9·8, or less than half of the average strength of the Boards. It was best in Nadia, Saran, Bhagalpur, and Mymensingh, and worst in Malda, Dinajpur, and Jalpaiguri, where more than two-thirds of the members were usually absent. No explanation regarding the small attendance in Malda has been furnished. In regard to the small attendance of members in Dinajpur, the Chairman observes that "this is due more to apathy on the part of the members than any other cause." In Jalpaiguri the bad attendance is attributed to the difficulty of travelling during the rains and to want of interest in the work of the Board. In Champaran it is explained that some of the members had left the district for England, and had

not resigned their seats before leaving. The attendance of official members shows a slight advance, but there is still room for improvement.

7. *Constitution of Local Boards.*—The 103 Local Boards had a total strength of 1,231 members, or nine more than in the previous year. Of these, 47 were *ex-officio* members, 744 were nominated, and 440 elected. There were 156 officials and 1,075 non-officials on the Boards; and classified according to their nationality, 115 members were Europeans or Eurasians, the rest being natives of this country.

8. The Local Boards held 1,146 meetings, or 33 meetings more than in 1893-94. Of this number 227, as compared with 164 in the previous year, had to be adjourned or proved abortive owing to failure to form a quorum. Only 26 Local Boards, as against 33 in the previous year, held more than 12 meetings. The highest number (30) was attained by the Local Board of Jessore. The Sadar Board of the Howrah district comes next with 24 meetings, none of which were abortive or adjourned. No less than 63 Local Boards failed to meet once a month. The following statement, comparing the results of the last two years, shows a slight falling off in the attendance of non-official members :—

Year.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.			Average percentage of attendance.
	Official.	Non-official.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5
1893-94 ...	·9	4·6	5·5	45·9
1894-95 ...	·9	4·4	5·3	44·3

9. *Elections.*—No general elections were held in any district during the year. Three bye-elections took place in the Presidency Division—one in the Kushtia subdivision of Nadia, and two in the Magura and Narail subdivisions of Jessore. In Kushtia no candidate was even nominated, and the vacancy was filled up by appointment under section 10 of the Local Self-Government Act. The bye-elections in the other two subdivisions were not contested. In the Burdwan Division two out of four bye-elections failed for want of voters, and the vacancies had to be filled up by appointment. The bye-elections in the Rajshahi and Dacca Divisions were successful, and in the latter case the voters are said to have taken considerable interest in the proceedings.

10. *Occupation of members of District and Local Boards.*—The following table classifies the members of the several District and Local Boards according to their professions and occupations :—

	GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.		ZAMINDARS, &c.		PLEADERS AND MUE-TEARS.		PLANTERS.		MISSIONARIES.		GOVERNMENT PENSIONERS.		OTHER CLASSES.		Total number of members.
	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
District Boards ...	243	3·60	239	30·10	177	22·29	62	7·80	9	1·13	16	2·01	48	6·04	794
Local do. ...	159	12·91	532	43·21	326	26·48	60	4·87	2	·16	15	1·21	137	11·12	1,231

There has been no material change in the composition of the Boards.

11. *Powers of Local Boards.*—Comparatively few changes have been made in the powers exercised by Local Boards, as summarised in paragraph 12 of the Resolution on last year's reports. With certain exceptions, they continue to administer the grants for village roads, pounds, ferries and primary education, while in some districts the supervision of dispensaries, village sanitation and district roads has also been entrusted to them.

Notwithstanding the remarks on this subject in last year's Resolution, the District Board of Burdwan decided to maintain the arrangement under which, while the control of secondary education rests with the District Board, the Local Boards undertake the payment of grants to the schools. Even this mechanical function, however, is stated to have been irregularly exercised, and the Commissioner has asked the District Board to reconsider their decision, which appears to have been arrived at in opposition to the advice of their Chairman. In Birbhum the management of pounds and of certain scheduled roads in the Rampur Hât subdivision was made over to the Local Board; and in Bankura pounds and ferries were similarly transferred. The control of primary education was entrusted as an experiment to the Local Board of Tamluk in Midnapore, and also to the Local Boards in the district of Howrah. The Magistrate of the latter district, however, who was on leave when the transfer was sanctioned, remarks that these bodies do their other work so badly that he has little expectation of their succeeding in the supervision of education. Mr. Grierson's opinion on this point is to some extent borne out by the statement of the Director of Public Instruction that the Howrah Local Boards rarely consulted the Deputy Inspector, and appear to have failed signally in conducting the examinations of lower primary schools. In Birbhum and Midnapore the Local Boards are said to have done fairly well; in Bankura and Hooghly they managed education and village roads in a satisfactory manner; but their administration of pounds was weak.

In the Presidency Division no change was made in the duties delegated to Local Boards, and the general character of their work is unfavourably reported on. The Diamond Harbour Local Board failed to spend their allotment for village roads, and resorted to the irregular expedient of drawing out the balance in a lump sum at the end of the year. None of the Boards managed the pounds under their charge efficiently, nor did they keep in good order the district unmetalled roads entrusted to them. In Nadia these bodies did not take the trouble to distribute their allotments for village roads in time for repairs to be done, and although their management of pounds and ferries showed a slight improvement, they took no interest in primary education, dispensaries or sanitation. The Murshidabad Local Boards are described as taking no interest in village roads and primary education, and the Chairman reports that it would be better if they were absorbed in the District Board. In Jessore the state of the village roads is said to be discreditable to the Local Boards, and in more than one instance heavy loss was sustained owing to their lax administration of pounds. A similar complaint is made from Khulna, where the District Magistrate reports that the incompetence of the Satkhira Local Board led to considerable embezzlements by their clerk.

In Rajshahi and Rangpur the Local Boards are said to have done fairly well; the only Local Board in Dinajpur was created during the year; at Sirajganj, in Pabna, the Local Board is said to have proved inefficient, and it was necessary to curtail its powers. The Commissioner remarks that when the Subdivisional Officer is not a member of the Local Board, much of the experience gained by him when on tour cannot be brought to bear directly on the Board's business, and recommends that in Sirajganj and elsewhere Subdivisional Officers should be made members of the Local Boards. This, however, is not desirable unless the Board apply to have the Subdivisional Officer appointed Chairman.

The Commissioner of Dacca reports that the Local Boards of that Division worked well "within their still very limited sphere." In Mymensingh their management of primary education has resulted in a considerable increase both of schools and pupils; and in Faridpur, Mr. Herald, the Magistrate, expresses a hope that the addition of primary education to their duties will result in a general improvement in their work. On the other hand, Mr. LeMesurier, the Magistrate of Backergunge, says that the Local Boards of his district "do not appear anxious to have their field extended, and are too apt to ask the District Board to take over from them any road or other work likely to need money or trouble to build or to keep up." Mr. LeMesurier thinks this is due in part to the difficulty of getting about during half the year.

The duties of Local Boards in the Chittagong Division were increased by giving them control of the grant for primary schools. The Commissioner remarks that dispensaries might properly be made over to them, but that the Civil Surgeon, who is a member of the District Board, and can easily get what he wants from that body, would find a difficulty in carrying on communication with Local Boards.

In Shahabad, an important change was introduced by the District Board in the system of allotments to the Local Boards for works. A lump grant was made, and the Local Boards were empowered to distribute it at their discretion under original works or repairs; at the same time, they were authorised to pass their own estimates up to a limit of Rs. 300 without reference to the District Board. The Saran District Board proposed to vest in the Local Boards the duty of carrying out petty repairs of bridges and ordinary repairs of all district roads. Neither of these proposals commend themselves to the Commissioner, who considers that the first can only succeed if the Subdivisional Officer is Chairman of the Local Board, and has asked the District Board to reconsider the second.

No changes were made in the powers of the Local Boards in the Bhagalpur Division.

The only change that occurred in Orissa was that the Local Board of Bhadrak, in Balasore, was relieved of the management of district roads. In Balasore and Cuttack the Local Boards are said to have worked well; but in Puri the Chairman of the District Board complains that the Khurda Local Board neglected the collection of receipts from pounds and ferries, and that the Puri Local Board never visited the village roads under their charge, and failed to spend their allotment.

13. *Union Committees.*—It was originally intended that the village union should be the working unit of local self-government in this Province, and the Bill which passed into law as Bengal Act III of 1885 was at first drafted on this principle. Later on, however, a change was made by which the District Board became the unit of administration with Local Boards under it, while the Union Committees were relegated to a position of such minor importance that it was not thought worth while to attempt to work the provisions of the law dealing with them. The Government of India, however, having expressed a desire that the system of village unions should be introduced experimentally into selected rural areas in Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor decided to constitute Union Committees in those localities only where the experiment seemed likely to succeed. Accordingly, since the close of the year, sanction has been accorded to the formation of 24 unions in the Presidency Division, 15 in Burdwan, and 5 in the Tippera district of the Chittagong Division. The working of the Committees will be carefully watched with reference to the possibility of gradually extending the system.

15. The following statement compares the income and expenditure of the District Boards for 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

INCOME.

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	1,18,273	.....
VI.—Provincial rates ...	35,97,417	35,60,402
XII.—Interest ...	674	37,616
XVII.—Police (including pounds) ...	4,50,009	4,36,693
XIX.—Education ...	45,561	54,953
XX.—Medical ...	14,015	28,930
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	4,689	5,425
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation and compassionate allowances ...	638	.....
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	1,31,080	1,99,526
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation ...	225	14,475
XXXII.—Civil Works (including ferries) ...	11,45,828	10,43,703
Contributions ...	4,79,149	5,02,999
Debt ...	6,97,994	7,90,264
Total ...	66,85,552	66,74,986

EXPENDITURE.				1893-94.	1894-95.
				Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds	...	...	...	31	.....
18.—Administration	...	...	...	2,98,493	2,94,974
20.—Police (pounds)	...	...	...	27,475	27,215
22.—Education	...	...	...	10,83,144	11,28,359
24.—Medical	...	...	...	1,29,911	1,51,912
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	...	...	7,082	9,075
29.—Superannuation allowances and pension	...	...	...	5,217	2,978
30.—Stationery and printing	...	...	...	45,446	50,632
32.—Miscellaneous	...	...	...	63,644	53,319
33.—Famine Relief	...	...	...	2,649	26,621
41.—Railways	...	...	...	358	.....
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	...	...	...	10,257	8,782
45.—Civil Works	...	...	...	43,22,384	41,72,578
Contributions	...	...	...	4,196	.....
Debt	...	...	...	6,99,726	7,24,120
Interest on Debt	...	...	...	10,282	26,702
Total	...	...	...	67,10,295	66,77,267

14. *Credit balance.*—The year 1893-94 closed with a credit balance of Rs. 17,34,464 (corrected figure), which was reduced to Rs. 17,32,181 by the close of 1894-95. Out of this sum, however, more than three and-a-half lakhs consisted of deposits, which were not at the disposal of the Boards. The actual balance was Rs. 13,79,500, or an average of rather more than Rs. 36,000 per Board. The closing balances amounted to more than half of the year's income in Bogra, Tippera, Noakhali, and Malda, and to more than one-third in the three districts of the Chittagong Division, Gaya, and Bhagalpur. The district fund of Murshidabad closed with a deficit of Rs. 7,297, owing to the budget allotments for the year having been fully spent, while the actual receipts on account of cesses fell short of the estimate. The application for a loan of Rs. 15,000, made by the District Board to establish equilibrium between the receipts and expenditure, has since been sanctioned by Government, and the usual preliminary notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. In the cases of Gaya, Tippera, and Noakhali, the large balances are adequately accounted for, but in Chittagong, Bhagalpur, and Malda there seems to have been no proper reason for not spending a large proportion of the balance during the year. The practice which prevails in some districts of District Engineers delaying their certificates of work done until so late in March that the contractors cannot be paid until after the close of the year should be put a stop to, as it falsifies and disarranges the budgets of both years, and involves the submission of revised budgets and reappropriation statements.

INCOME.

15. *Land Revenue.*—Agreeably to the instructions issued last year, the income previously shown under this head on account of sale-proceeds of trees, &c., recoveries of the cost of collecting road-cess arrears, and fees, fines, and forfeitures, has been transferred to head XXV—"Miscellaneous:" consequently the head of land revenue will in future disappear from the accounts.

16. *Provincial rates (Rs. 35,60,402).*—The amount shown under this head represents the receipts of the road-cess in each district, which are credited to the District Board, after deducting the cost of collection and revaluation. Compared with the figures for the previous year, the income derived from this source shows a decrease from Rs. 35,97,417 to Rs. 35,60,402; the decrease being largest in Champaran, where heavy arrears were collected in the previous year, and in Patna, where the cost of revaluation was deducted from the amount credited to the District Board.

17. *Interest.*—The increase under this head, from Rs. 674 in 1893-94 to Rs. 37,616 in 1894-95, is mainly due to the transfer of the interest on arrears of road cess from "Provincial rates" to this head, under the instructions issued by the Accountant-General, Bengal.

18. *Pounds*.—The number of pounds increased from 3,456 to 3,514. Of these, 3,401 were farmed and 113 managed direct. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 4,36,693, against Rs. 4,50,009, showing a net decrease of Rs. 13,316. This falling off is variously ascribed to bad seasons, to floods, to laxity in collecting, to the introduction of new pound forms and more stringent supervision, which tended to reduce competition and lowered auction-prices, to the fact that speculative bids were refused, and finally to the acceptance of bids which led to defaults and re-sales at much reduced rents. In these suggestions there is clearly a large element of guess-work, and all of them can hardly be correct. It seems, however, likely enough that the prospect of having to keep up more elaborate forms and to undergo more frequent supervision may have deterred some of the old farmers from coming forward to bid, and that their places have not yet been filled.

19. The system of farming pounds has been introduced everywhere, and only a few pounds are managed direct. In Champaran, where direct management had long been in force, the receipts have steadily declined, owing to the dishonesty of the pound-keepers, several of whom were prosecuted and convicted during the past year. The Board have now resolved to adopt the farming system. Attempts have been made throughout the province to improve the management of pounds by granting leases for three years to respectable men living in the neighbourhood of the pounds, and a fair measure of success has been attained, though in some districts it is said to be difficult to find suitable lessees.

20. The new pound forms prescribed in Government circular No. 3T.M., dated the 22nd May 1893, were introduced in almost all the districts. It is reported that this has been imperfectly done in the Howrah and Midnapore districts on account of the apathy and mismanagement of the Local Boards. Steps have, however, been taken by the Chairmen of the District Boards concerned to remedy the defect. In some of the districts complaints have been made that the forms are too elaborate for an illiterate pound-keeper, but, as was observed last year, pounds should not be let to illiterate men. In most districts, however, they appear to have worked well, and the farmers will no doubt soon get used to them. Any change of the kind is sure to be unpopular at first, but if the farming system is to be maintained, it is essential that effective control should be exercised, and this end can only be attained by means of well-devised receipts and forms, which render it possible to trace the individual cattle impounded.

21. The year under report shows an outstanding balance of Rs. 52,501, which indicates considerable mismanagement. If a deposit of a quarter's rent is taken and collections made regularly, there ought to be no difficulty in attaining as good results as in Monghyr and Birbhum, where the entire demand was collected, or in many other districts where only nominal balances remained outstanding. During the year regular inspections of pounds were made by officers of Government and of the District Boards. In Howrah these inspections disclosed serious neglect of rules, and the Chairman of the District Board has granted a couple of months' time to the Sadar Local Board to rectify these defects. In Rajshahi a member of the Board brought to notice the conduct of a pound-keeper in taking more than the authorized fines, and the offender was prosecuted and fined. Eight farmers of pounds in Dinajpur were prosecuted for neglect of duty during the year, and all of them were convicted. Some of the pound-keepers in Champaran were prosecuted to conviction for embezzling pound collections. The Chairman of the District Board of Saran finds that cattle-lifters in some cases use the pounds as a safe means of returning stolen cattle after black-mailing the owners. Some farmers of pounds in Puri were found to have entered false dates in their receipts, and were fined. One of them was prosecuted and was punished for having misappropriated impounded cattle.

22. *Education*.—The total receipts under this head increased from Rs. 45,561 to Rs. 54,953. To this increase all the District Boards have contributed except those of Hooghly, Jessore, Khulna, Bogra, Faridpur, Chittagong, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Malda, Cuttack, and Balasore. Compared with the previous year, the receipts in the Darbhanga, Champaran, Mymensingh, Dinajpur, Rangpur and Pabna districts show a considerable

increase, due to contributions from private persons and from Government, sale of manufactures turned out by the technical schools, and increased fees. A handsome subscription of Rs. 1,500 was paid by Raja Govinda Lal Bahadur to the Rangpur Technical School. The fluctuations in the other districts call for no remarks.

25. *Medical*.—Compared with the previous year, the total income under this head shows an increase, which occurred in all the divisions except Rajshahi. The decrease in the Rajshahi Division is due to the fact that the Shahazadpur dispensary remained closed throughout the year in consequence of the building occupied by it having been burnt down.

26. *Scientific and other Minor Departments*.—The income under this head was Rs. 5,425, against Rs. 4,689 in 1893-94. Receipts are reported from four districts only, viz., Birbhum, the 24-Parganas, Dacca, and Saran, and were on account of conservancy and sanitary arrangements made at various fairs in those districts.

27. *Miscellaneous*.—The income under this head amounted to Rs. 1,99,526, against Rs. 1,31,080 in the previous year. The increase, which occurred in every division except Rajshahi, is chiefly due to the inclusion for the first time under this head of the income previously shown under the head "Land Revenue" from sale-proceeds of trees, recoveries of cost of collecting road-cess arrears, and fees, fines and forfeitures. The decrease in Rangpur is considerable, and is due to the fact that Rs. 16,757, being the balance of the drainage fund formed by public subscription and lodged in the Postal Savings Bank, was credited to the district fund as miscellaneous receipts during the year 1893-94. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,729 in the receipts from staging bungalows, which was shared by all divisions except Dacca and Patna.

28. *Minor Works and Navigation*.—There was no income under this head in any division except the Presidency and Chittagong. In the former the receipts represent rents for a fishery in a drainage channel, and in the latter receipts hitherto shown under Land Revenue have, under the orders of the Accountant-General, Bengal, been transferred to this head.

29. *Civil Works, including Ferries*.—The income under this head amounted to Rs. 10,43,703, against Rs. 11,45,828 in 1893-94. The receipts are chiefly composed of tolls on ferries and contributions by Government or private individuals for the execution of particular works. These contributions amounted to Rs. 6,39,133, against Rs. 7,52,311 in the previous year. All sums granted for the execution of particular works to be carried out by local officers have been entered in column 36 of Statement II, column 67 being thus left to those contributions which are yearly allotted to balance receipts and expenditure. The receipts from ferries increased from Rs. 3,83,158 to Rs. 3,94,072. In the 24-Parganas the revenue from this source has fallen off continuously since 1890-91, although the number of ferries has increased. In anticipation of an increase in traffic, the Mymensingh District Board have taken up no less than 62 ferries, and the Commissioner suggests that, in order to bring all ferries in the district under the same management, they should also rent the ferries belonging to Government. In the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions attempts were made to lease ferries for longer periods than one year, but a difficulty was found in inducing suitable lessees to come forward. All the districts of the Patna Division show an increase except Patna itself, where the abolition of the Panapur ferry on the completion of the bridge and the adjustment of ferry deposits, wrongly credited as rent, produced a decrease of Rs. 9,483. In Muzaffarpur the causes which contributed to the improvement of revenue under this head were the establishment of eight new ferries, the transfer of a ferry from the charge of the Magistrate to that of the District Board, better settlements and more punctual collections.

30. In most districts attention has been paid to the instructions issued in last year's Resolution in regard to the inspection of ferries, the condition of boats, landing stages and approaches, and the conduct of farmers and their employes. The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division has advocated the use, in ordinary rivers, of floating platforms on which a loaded cart can be driven, and in all parts of his division, except Rangpur, this system has been more or less adopted. The inspection of ferries in Dinajpur resulted in the prosecution

for neglect of duty of three farmers, all of whom were convicted. In Saran there was a complaint from one place that tolls were illegally levied from persons who forded the river without using the farmer's boat. The case, it is reported, is under investigation by the Magistrate. In Noakhali an Inspector of pounds and ferries was appointed, and abuses in connection with ferries have to a certain extent been checked thereby. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that in future every district officer will note how the system of unexpected inspection of ferries has worked.

29. *Contributions.*—The contributions to District Boards from Provincial revenues to maintain equilibrium between the receipts and expenditure of those bodies amounted to Rs. 5,02,999, against Rs. 4,79,149 in 1893-94. The increase was due to the special grants made for the promotion of primary education.

30. *Deposits and Advances.*—The sums deposited as security for payment of revenue by ferry farmers, contractors, and others, and the recoveries and adjustments on account of advances made from the District Fund, increased from Rs. 6,47,994 in 1893-94 to Rs. 7,20,264 in 1894-95. During the year under report the Dinajpur District Board drew the last instalment, Rs. 40,000, of the loan of two lakhs which they obtained from Government in 1890-91 for the construction of permanent bridges on the more important roads of the district. The sum of Rs. 30,000 shewn against Chittagong represents the loan taken by the District Board from the Court of Wards' Estates at 5 per cent. interest to meet the cost of the General Hospital to be constructed jointly by the Municipality, District Board, and the Port Trust.

EXPENDITURE.

31. *Administration.*—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 2,94,974, against Rs. 2,98,493 in 1893-94. In the Presidency Division, the falling off is slight, and is mainly due to a decrease in the travelling allowance granted to the members of the Jessore District Board. In the Patna Division, where the decrease is largest, it occurred chiefly under audit and treasury establishments, and the charges on account of travelling allowances paid to District Board members, but it is also partly due to the saving in the salary of the Secretary to the District Board, Patna, and to the abolition of pound muharriis in Saran. The rise in expenditure in the other divisions calls for no remarks, being mainly due to the grant of annual increments to employés, the payment of increased charges for establishment in offices of accounts, control and audit, and increased charges on account of travelling allowance to members of District Boards.

32. *Pension and Provident Fund Rules.*—As remarked in last year's Resolution, the rules for the management of a Provident Fund have been adopted by all District Boards. Pension rules for the benefit of those employés who have been transferred from Government service, or from service under the Road Cess Committees, have also been adopted in all districts, except in Bankura and Faridpur. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that these two Boards will, without further delay, follow the example of the majority.

33. *Pounds.*—The expenditure on cattle pounds amounted to Rs. 27,215, being Rs. 260 less than in the previous year. The decrease is inconsiderable, except in Cuttack, where it fell from Rs. 4,961 in 1893-94 to Rs. 353, and was caused by the introduction of the farming system into the district. In the Patna Division there was a falling off of Rs. 1,783, which was due to reduction in charges for establishment in Saran, and also to the charges for the construction and repairs of pounds being less in several districts than in the previous year. In the Rajshahi Division the expenditure was Rs. 634 less than in the previous year, and was due to the abolition of the post of one of the two Inspectors of pounds and ferries in Rajshahi district. Dacca is the only Division where the expenditure on pounds shows a considerable increase over the figures for the previous year. Of this divisional increase of Rs. 5,490, the district of Mymensingh alone is responsible for Rs. 5,049, which was spent on erecting cattle pound sheds, and in providing the pounds with tariff boards. The fluctuations in the other districts do not call for special notice.

34. *Education.*—The expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 11,28,359, against Rs. 10,83,144 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 45,215.

As in the last year, a considerable difference is noticeable in the district figures as given in Statement III and those given in the special Appendix B, the preparation of which was prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor in 1893. The reasons for the difference are the same as those mentioned in last year's Resolution.

35. Examining the statistics in Statement III, it is found that there was an increase in the educational expenditure of all districts, except those named in the margin. The difference was inconsiderable in Saran and Purnea, and in Faridpur and Balasore is unexplained. The decrease in Hooghly was due to the non-payment of rewards for the lower primary scholarship and reward examinations held during the year, as the results of the examinations were only published just before the close of the year. The decrease in Tippera was caused by the transfer of the Elliott Artizan School with its grant to the control of the Artizan School Committee. In Noakhali it was due to the abolition of the technical school from 1st April 1894, as well as to reduced expenditure on the repairs of those model school-houses which had to be rebuilt after the cyclone of October 1893. Taking the expenditure on education by Divisions, it is noticed that there was an increase in all the Divisions, with the exception of Burdwan. In the Presidency Division the increase is marked in all districts except the 24-Parganas, and is chiefly due to the special grants made by Government during the year for the expansion of primary education in Nadia, Murshidabad, and Jessore, and in Khulna to the payment of the salary of inspecting pandits for the whole year, and not for a part of the year only, as in 1893-94, and to the payment of arrear bills of the grant-in-aid middle schools during the year. In the Bhagalpur Division it is said to be due to larger expenditure under the head of primary education. In the Orissa Division the slight increase in expenditure is the result of an increase in miscellaneous scholarships and primary schools.

District.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Details.	Main heads.	Details.	Main heads.
Hooghly ...	37,004	27,711				
Faridpur ...	28,742	27,518				
Tippera ...	44,833	43,686				
Noakhali ...	29,021	27,470				
Saran ...	25,363	25,290				
Purnea ...	24,645	24,640				
Balasore ...	27,356	24,950				

1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection ...	.....	2,30,607	.....	2,36,195
Training and Special Schools ...	.....	25,738	.....	27,579
Direct management ...	20,205	.....	20,402	.....
Grants-in-aid ...	2,812	.....	3,184	.....
Scholarships ...	2,721	.....	3,993	.....
High schools ...	.....	2,470	.....	1,319
Direct management ...	1,290	.....	.....	.....
Grants-in-aid ...	1,279	.....	.....	.....
Scholarships ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle schools ...	.....	2,42,801	.....	2,45,914
Direct management ...	50,391	.....	47,601	.....
Grants-in-aid ...	1,81,262	.....	1,86,973	.....
Scholarships ...	11,148	.....	11,340	.....
Primary schools ...	.....	5,02,886	.....	5,32,774
Direct management ...	29,951	.....	980	.....
Grants-in-aid ...	4,01,329	.....	5,21,072	.....
Scholarships ...	11,715	.....	10,722	.....
Buildings and furniture ...	.....	4,873	.....	6,279
Miscellaneous—				
Contingent charges ...	.....	37,469	20,302	65,245
Payments to abolished schools ...	.....	.....	10,576	.....
Examination prizes and rewards ...	.....	.....	34,370	.....
Refunds ...	.....	698	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	10,47,651	.....	11,15,308

common to all the Divisions excepting Bhagalpur and Orissa. In the Burdwan Division the increase in inspection charges amounted to Rs. 1,535, and was due to the appointment of a new inspecting pandit in Birbhum, to grade increments earned by Sub-Inspectors, and to increased travelling allowance drawn by Sub-Inspectors and inspecting pandits. In Bankura it is due to the classification of the pension contribution of one of the Sub-Inspectors under this head. The increase in the expenditure on grants-in-aid to primary schools is

record of the educational expenditure of the District Boards, the abstract in the margin shows for the past two years the expenditure under the various sub-heads given in that statement. From this it appears that out of the total expenditure, 47·7 per cent. was spent on primary schools, 22·04 per cent. on middle schools, and 21·1 on inspection. A comparison of the figures of the year under review with those of the previous year shows that there has been an increase under all the heads, with the exception of "High schools." The increase under "Inspection" is

shared by all districts, except Birbhum, Midnapore, Hooghly, 24-Parganas, Dinajpur, Faridpur, Mymensingh, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Balasore, and Puri. The increase in Burdwan is reported to have been due chiefly to payments made on account of cheques amounting to Rs. 11,033 which were issued in the preceding year; but no explanation has been given in the case of the other districts referred to. The increase under the sub-head "Miscellaneous" is due to the inclusion for the first time of Payments to abolished schools and Examination prizes and rewards under this head.

37. The following statement compares, for the past two years, the expenditure of each District Board on primary education and on education as a whole, and the percentage that the expenditure bears to the ordinary annual income:—

DISTRICT BOARDS.	1893-94			Percentage of column 3 on column 2.	Percentage of column 4 on column 2.	1894-95.			Percentage of column 8 on column 7.	Percentage of column 9 on column 7.
	Ordinary income.	Total expenditure on education.	Expenditure on primary education.			Ordinary income.	Total expenditure on education.	Expenditure on primary education.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Burdwan Division.</i>										
Burdwan	Rs. 2,12,562	Rs. 48,150	Rs. 26,065	23.6	12.2	1,83,822	51,481	39,561	28.0	21.4
Birbhum	75,264	19,114	13,335	25.4	17.7	91,188	20,000	14,125	21.8	15.4
Bankura	76,815	29,992	20,821	39.04	27.1	73,000	31,578	21,955	43.2	30.0
Midnapore	2,24,735	60,060	38,792	26.7	17.2	2,16,525	60,150	41,425	27.8	19.0
Hooghly	1,26,991	37,004	26,607	29.1	20.9	1,27,246	27,711	16,985	21.7	13.3
Howrah	72,721	19,195	12,048	26.3	16.5	61,047	19,363	12,509	31.7	20.4
Total ...	7,89,088	2,13,515	1,37,668	27.06	17.4	7,52,828	2,10,292	1,46,560	28.0	19.5
<i>Presidency Division.</i>										
24-Parganas	1,70,523	41,355	29,296	24.3	17.1	1,66,627	41,401	29,190	24.8	17.4
Nadia	1,04,087	28,407	16,337	21.3	15.7	1,17,301	34,382	21,906	29.3	18.6
Murshidabad	97,948	22,020	16,035	22.4	16.3	99,040	22,911	17,020	23.1	17.1
Jessore	1,32,397	33,801	21,067	25.5	15.9	1,28,151	35,636	23,588	27.8	18.4
Khulna	96,378	27,875	17,127	28.9	17.7	1,04,184	29,430	17,091	28.2	16.3
Total ...	6,01,333	1,53,458	99,792	25.5	16.5	6,15,303	1,63,820	1,08,725	26.6	17.6
<i>Rajshahi Division.</i>										
Rajshahi	99,403	20,839	14,859	20.9	14.9	1,08,826	23,873	17,595	21.9	16.1
Dinajpur	1,19,093	27,527	19,976	23.1	16.7	1,26,647	28,408	14,255	22.4	11.2
Jalpaiguri	84,695	11,919	7,572	14.07	8.9	89,625	13,426	8,989	15.0	10.0
Rangpur	1,85,799	44,550	25,200	23.9	13.5	1,72,690	47,100	29,164	27.2	16.8
Bogra	59,145	14,249	8,720	24.1	14.7	64,309	15,155	9,496	23.5	14.7
Pabna	78,941	29,596	19,001	37.4	24.06	84,848	29,901	19,032	32.24	22.4
Total ...	6,27,076	1,48,680	95,328	23.7	15.2	6,46,945	1,57,863	98,471	24.41	15.2
<i>Dacca Division.</i>										
Dacca	1,14,877	40,948	28,302	35.6	24.6	1,21,177	42,619	30,090	33.1	24.8
Mymensingh	2,38,046	50,866	34,463	21.3	14.4	2,48,629	66,771	35,321	22.8	14.2
Faridpur	83,084	28,742	19,684	34.6	22.9	90,300	27,518	17,830	25.5	17.0
Backergunge	1,79,050	38,441	25,492	21.4	14.2	1,47,584	40,604	26,726	27.6	18.1
Total ...	6,15,017	1,58,987	1,07,271	25.8	17.4	6,13,780	1,67,512	1,00,467	27.2	17.8
<i>Chittagong Division.</i>										
Tippera	1,42,443	44,833	32,658	31.4	22.9	1,53,708	43,686	32,631	28.4	21.1
Noakhali	1,02,827	29,021	21,700	28.2	21.1	1,11,708	27,470	21,970	24.5	19.6
Chittagong	1,35,912	22,903	15,241	16.8	11.2	1,43,113	26,956	18,925	18.8	13.2
Total ...	3,81,182	96,757	69,599	25.3	18.2	4,08,679	98,112	73,426	24.0	17.9
<i>Patna Division.</i>										
Patna	2,11,309	25,062	21,164	11.8	10.01	1,88,881	27,912	21,911	14.7	11.6
Gaya	2,43,941	21,279	12,912	8.7	6.2	2,53,892	24,461	17,741	9.6	6.9
Shahabad	1,90,749	17,028	12,923	9.0	6.7	1,94,813	19,167	15,632	9.8	7.9
Saran	2,04,416	25,363	20,297	12.4	9.9	1,83,803	25,290	20,028	13.7	10.8
Champaran	1,28,156	17,745	14,764	13.8	11.5	1,14,729	19,398	15,907	16.9	13.8
Muzaffarpur	2,16,667	18,510	15,417	8.5	7.1	2,27,966	22,121	19,109	9.7	8.3
Darbhanga	2,36,638	22,206	19,838	9.4	8.4	2,39,460	22,970	20,809	9.5	8.4
Total ...	14,31,876	1,47,193	1,20,215	10.2	8.4	14,03,544	1,61,319	1,30,537	11.4	9.3
<i>Bhagalpur Division.</i>										
Monghyr	1,79,251	25,950	19,496	14.4	10.8	1,81,294	27,588	21,574	14.6	11.8
Bhagalpur	1,52,421	19,662	14,989	12.8	9.8	1,73,264	20,930	16,487	11.6	9.5
Purnea	1,60,514	24,645	12,771	15.3	7.9	1,53,949	24,640	23,275	18.8	15.11
Malda	59,645	14,275	9,167	23.9	15.3	59,546	15,792	10,210	24.5	17.1
Total ...	5,51,831	84,532	56,423	15.3	10.2	5,68,053	88,950	71,546	15.9	12.6
<i>Orissa Division.</i>										
Cuttack	1,11,892	35,166	27,318	31.4	24.4	1,12,249	37,945	29,889	33.8	26.6
Balasore	69,633	27,356	21,263	30.2	30.5	67,272	24,950	19,602	37.0	29.0
Puri	55,916	17,500	11,676	31.2	20.8	55,287	17,596	10,967	30.1	18.8
Total ...	2,37,441	80,022	60,257	33.7	25.3	2,37,808	80,491	60,438	33.4	25.4
GRAND TOTAL ...	52,34,844	10,83,144	7,46,553	20.6	14.2	52,46,940	11,28,359	7,99,170	21.5	15.2

The average expenditure on education incurred by the District Boards during the year was 21·5 per cent. of their ordinary income against 20·6 in 1893-94, and that on primary education 15·2 per cent. against 14·2. The highest place in respect of educational expenditure, as a whole, is taken by the District Board of Bankura, which spent 43·2 of its income on this purpose. Balasore, Pabna, Dacca, Cuttack, Howrah, and Puri devoted 30 per cent. or more of their income to this purpose, while nineteen other districts show an expenditure of 20 per cent. and over. In Gaya, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga the proportion was below 10 per cent. of income. Turning to the proportion spent on primary education Bankura has a ratio of 30 per cent., while in seven districts the expenditure was 20 per cent. or more. In Gaya, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and Bhagalpur it was below the prescribed minimum of 10 per cent., although the first four districts show a little advance when compared with the results of the previous year. In Bhagalpur, although the amount actually spent on primary education is larger, the proportion which it bears to total income is less than in 1893-94. The Lieutenant-Governor has now sanctioned a permanent increase, aggregating Rs. 31,000, to the grants of the most backward districts, which will place them in a position to do more for the advancement of primary education and which will be set apart for this purpose.

38. On the formation of District Boards in Bengal, the control over middle and primary education, which had hitherto been exercised by Government, was transferred to those bodies; and in order to secure the satisfactory performance of the duty thus imposed upon them, the services of 133 Sub-Inspectors of Schools of the Government establishment were placed at the disposal of the Boards, while at the same time grants sufficient to meet the charges on account of the pay and travelling allowances of those officers were allotted to the District Boards concerned. Schools within municipalities and cantonments were not affected by this order: the control of those institutions remained as before in the hands of the Education Department, and 25 Sub-Inspectors were retained in the Department for this work. Experience has now shown that the consequent separation of schools into two classes, and the maintenance of a double inspecting agency, which that separation entailed, led to waste of time, money, and power, as two different sets of officers have frequently to travel over the same ground. Moreover, the existence of this double agency has been found to militate against the successful working of the system of payment by results, now widely established in Bengal, for the complete success of which it is desirable that as large a number of schools as possible should compete for the available grants. The only possible solution of the difficulty was to bring the entire establishment of the Sub-Inspectors in the districts in which the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885, is in force under one control, and it was obvious that this result could be secured in either of two ways—viz., (1) by the retransfer to the Education Department of the Sub-Inspectors of Schools transferred to the service of the District Boards, or (2) by the transfer to the District Boards of the remaining Departmental Sub-Inspectors. Having regard to the general consensus of opinion of the officers consulted, the Lieutenant-Governor came to the conclusion that the latter course was the more satisfactory one, and accordingly, the remaining Sub-Inspectors of Schools were transferred to the District Boards, with effect from the 1st April 1895, subject to the conditions (1) that the Boards must arrange for the inspection of schools within municipalities, cantonments, and Government estates by their Sub-Inspectors without further charge to the State, and (II) that the services of one Sub-Inspector should be lent to the Deputy Inspector in each district for a fortnight, or any longer period that might be necessary, after the 1st April in each year, to assist the latter in the compilation of his annual returns. Grants were also made to the District Boards concerned in order to enable them to meet the cost of salary and travelling allowances of the Sub-Inspectors of Schools thus transferred to their service.

39. There has been no change in the educational functions delegated to District Boards. The relations of the Boards with the Deputy Inspector of Schools have, on the whole, been cordial, and complaints against their action tend to decrease. It is, however, reported that the Howrah Board offered

"passive opposition" to placing a Sub-Inspector at the disposal of the Deputy Inspector for the preparation of the annual returns, and difficulties are said to have occurred in other districts. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that no more will be heard of this, and that the District Boards will be careful to act up to the arrangement made when the services of the Government Sub-Inspectors were transferred to them. The Darbhanga, Cuttack and Puri Boards were late in submitting their reports. In Khulna there was delay in passing bills and in disposing of correspondence. The Burdwan Board is reported to keep no separate record of educational expenditure, which caused great difficulty in adjusting the accounts. The Director of Public Instruction will be asked to report more fully on this subject with a view to the amendment of the rules if necessary. Rule 91 of the education rules under the Local Self-Government requires the Boards to submit to the Inspector a quarterly statement of all educational expenditure, and it is obviously essential that they should keep whatever books and registers may be necessary to enable this statement to be punctually and accurately prepared. In Rajshahi objection was taken by Dr. Martin to the appointment of a Sub-Inspector on Rs. 40 on the ground that, before the passing of the Local Self-Government Act, the Department employed no Sub-Inspector on less than Rs. 50, and that this rule should be enforced even now, as the work of Sub-Inspectors requires experience and their pay should be sufficient to induce them to remain in their posts. Sir Alfred Croft observes that there is much force in these remarks and adds:—"It should be stated that two of the Sub-Inspectors under the Rajshahi Board used to get Rs. 100 and Rs. 75, respectively, and that their places are now being filled by two men on Rs. 50 and Rs. 40, so that the Board could have still effected a saving without reducing the initial pay to less than Rs. 50." The Lieutenant-Governor has directed the Board to carry out this suggestion. The Local Government cannot, under financial rules, create a new grade of appointment on Rs. 40 or any such figure without the sanction of the Government of India, and the same principle applies to the District Boards.

40. The details of the expenditure incurred by District Boards on primary education will be found in Appendix C. Taking the province as a whole, it will be seen that, out of the total of Rs. 7,99,170 spent by District Boards on primary education in 1894-95, Rs. 5,12,294, or 64·10 of the whole, were paid direct to the schools; Rs. 1,19,517, or 14·95, were expended on the salaries of Sub-Inspectors, and Rs. 82,832, or 10·36 per cent., on the remuneration of the subordinate inspecting agency, while Rs. 33,716, or 4·21 per cent., were devoted to examinations, prizes, and rewards.

41. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to have again to complain of discrepancies between the statistics contained in Statement B and those contained in the General Report on Public Instruction. The form given in Appendix B was devised for the special purpose of bringing the two sets of figures into accord. Although the Deputy Inspectors of Schools supply both sets of statistics, and elaborate instructions were issued by the Director with the object of rendering it impossible that any discrepancies should occur, these have failed to produce the desired effect, and the subject will have to be reconsidered in communication with the Director.

42. *Special schools.*—The Burdwan District Board continue to maintain a technical school at Burdwan, assisted by a contribution of Rs. 240 from the local municipality. During the year under review a proposal was set on foot to re-open the industrial school formerly existing in Bankura. The District Board have guaranteed a subscription of Rs. 600 per annum, and the municipality has been asked to contribute Rs. 400. The Rangpur technical school is said to be making fair progress, and the average number on the rolls rose from 73 to 90. The Board propose to have it affiliated to the Sibpur Engineering College. The District Board of Pabna maintain a technical school with a workshop attached to it, where practical instruction is given in carpentry and blacksmiths' work. At the Mymensingh school the numbers declined from 21 to 16 and the Chairman explains that the absence of any definite prospects for the boys after leaving the school has hindered pupils from joining. An application has accordingly been made to the Director of Public Instruction, through the Principal of the Sibpur Engineering

College, for the affiliation of the school to the artisan class of that College. The technical school at Barisal had 41 pupils on the roll. Sir Charles Elliott is glad to learn that the Committee have resolved to modify the rules with reference to his remark, when he visited the school, that it seemed to be losing its technical character and becoming a survey school. All the District Boards in the Patna Division, as well as those of Malda and Monghyr in the Bhagalpur Division, have offered scholarships tenable at the Bihar Industrial School. Five special schools were opened for the Kharwars on the Rhotas plateau, in the district of Shahabad. The District Board of the 24-Parganas maintain a model school for teaching carpentry at Sonarpur. The technical school at Purnea was, during the year under review, placed under the supervision of the District Engineer. The Elliott Artizan school at Comilla, which was formerly managed by the District Board, was transferred with its grants to the control of a separate Committee. The technical school in Noakhali was abolished from the 1st April 1894. The Balasore District Board contributed Rs. 120 to the Industrial School at Alipore. The District Boards of Howrah, Noakhali, Tippera, Backergunge and Puri granted scholarships for the education of students at the Sibpur College. The Midnapore Board offered a scholarship to the most proficient pupil of the Moisdal Raja's technical school who should join the Sibpur College after passing the Entrance Examination, but no one took advantage of the offer. The Noakhali Board has founded a scholarship tenable for two years at the Calcutta Arts School. The Cuttack District Board paid for three boys who are learning at the Jobra Workshops. On the whole, considerable progress seems to have been made towards imparting technical education to the masses. In districts where such schools have not yet been started, a beginning might be made on a small scale, keeping, however, always in view the principle that such institutions are intended for the boys of the artizan castes, and not for pupils from the ordinary educated classes, who are not likely to follow these trades when they grow up.

43. *Female Medical Education.*—Scholarships were granted to female medical students by the District Boards of the 24-Parganas, Birbhum, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Backergunge, Patna, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, and Cuttack. In Jessore, Burdwan, Chittagong, and Puri scholarships were offered, but no candidates came forward. The Gaya District Board spent Rs. 491 on the training of *dais*. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts these arrangements as evidence that the Boards realise their obligations in the matter of female medical education.

44. *Medical.*—The total outlay under this head amounted to Rs. 1,51,912, being Rs. 22,001 more than in the previous year. The excess occurred chiefly under the head of hospitals and dispensaries, and was distributed over all districts, except Bankura, Midnapore, Murshidabad, Khulna, Dinajpur, Bogra, Pabna, Backergunge, Tippera, Patna, Shahabad, Malda, and the districts of the Orissa Division. In none of these, however, except Murshidabad, Pabna, Tippera, Patna, and Cuttack, was the reduction of expenditure material. The decrease in Murshidabad was due to the fact that the Board paid in 1893-94 arrears of salary due to the Assistant Surgeon attached to the Jangipur Dispensary, while in the year under report no such payment was made. In Pabna the falling off was due to the Shahzadpur Dispensary having remained closed throughout the year, as it was destroyed by fire in April 1894. The decline in expenditure in Tippera occurred under the head of repairs, as a large sum had to be spent on this account after the cyclone of October 1893. The decrease in Patna has not been explained, and that in Cuttack is said to be due partly to the abolition of the Jagatsingpur Dispensary and partly to delay in the supply of English medicines. All divisions, except the Presidency, Chittagong, and Orissa, show increased expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries. The proportionate increase is largest in the Burdwan Division, where the Hooghly District Board opened two new dispensaries, contributed Rs. 1,000 to the Branch Dufferin Hospital at Chinsura, and also helped to maintain the Mondlai Dispensary built from the bequest of the late Dr. Bholanath Basu. Two dispensaries were opened in the Howrah district, at Amragori and Syampur, and a donation of Rs. 200 was made to the Howrah General Hospital. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that Babu Iswar Chandra Hazra of

Amragori has contributed Rs. 12,000 for the maintenance of the dispensary at that place. In the Rajshahi Division five new dispensaries were opened by the District Board of Rajshahi, and two by the District Board of Bogra, which also constructed a new building for the Dispensary at Buriganj. In the Dacca Division new dispensaries were opened by the Boards of Mymensingh, Backerganj and Faridpur, but the Dacca Board spent only Rs. 477, or 39 per cent. of their income, on all medical purposes, which is by far the smallest sum expended by any Board in the province. No sufficient explanation is given of this neglect of an obvious duty, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Board will take steps to increase their contributions under this head. The Chittagong Board opened a new dispensary at Satkania, and contemplates establishing three more. A new dispensary was opened during the year by the Noakhali Board, and two others are under construction. Two new dispensaries were opened in the Monghyr district, and the Board took over the sole management of the indoor dispensary at Beguserai. During the year under report the District Board of Puri was relieved of its contribution to the Satpara Dispensary, which exists chiefly for the benefit of the Salt Department, and the contribution paid by it was refunded by Government. The Board has since taken over the dispensary at, Pipli. Altogether there were during the year 67 dispensaries maintained chiefly from District Funds at a cost of Rs. 55,194, without counting those institutions which are chiefly maintained from other sources, but which receive help from the District Funds.

45. The District Boards of Rangpur, Pabna, Gaya, Mymensingh, Noakhali and Chittagong retained the services of midwives in their districts, and the District Boards of Burdwan, Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Shahabad, and Faridpur contributed towards the pay of the midwives entertained by the local municipalities. In Tippera the District Board contributed Rs. 50 a month to the Faizunissa Zenana Hospital for a lady-doctor; in Mymensingh, a lady-doctor, trained at the cost of the Board in the Campbell Medical School, was placed in charge of the Female Hospital at the head-quarters station; a lady-doctor on Rs. 40 and a house allowance of Rs. 15 was placed by the Shahabad District Board under the orders of the Civil Surgeon; Rajshahi gave a monthly allowance to a lady-doctor practising at Boalia, and Burdwan contributed half the pay of the lady-doctor attached to the Municipal Dispensary. The Bankura District Board paid Rs. 275 to the Bankura branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund for the maintenance of the zenana hospital at the head-quarters of the district, and the Hooghly Board also contributed Rs. 1,000 for the maintenance of the Branch Dufferin Hospital at Chinsura.

46. *Sanitation.*—The total expenditure on sanitation rose from Rs. 84,166 in 1893-94 to Rs. 86,585 in the year under report. The figures in the margin show how these amounts were apportioned among the various sub-heads of expenditure in both years.

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Improvement of water-supply ...	43,177	63,768
Ditto village sites ...	870	2,598
Conservancy of towns and villages ...	751	457
Sanitation at fairs ...	7,192	7,560
Other sanitary expenditure ...	32,175	12,202

47. From these statistics it appears that a substantial advance has been made during the year under report towards the improvement of water-supply. The largest expenditure under this head has been incurred in the Presidency and the Patna Divisions, where the amounts allotted were more than double those of the previous year. Rajshahi is the only Division where there has been a decrease under this head. It is, however, reported that the Rajshahi Board provided Rs. 6,000 in the budget for sinking wells, and estimates for three wells were sanctioned, but the expenditure was small, as the works could not be completed during the year under report.

48. The figures of the Chittagong Division are misleading. In Statement IV only Rs. 27 has been shown as the amount spent by the Chittagong Board in the improvement of water-supply, although, as a matter of fact, Rs. 5,000 was actually spent during the year in forming reservoirs for drinking-water. This amount was not included in the accounts, as, under the advance system followed in the district, the sums expended had not then been adjusted. In point of fact excellent work has been done in the Chittagong Division in the way of improving the water-supply. In Chittagong itself the District Board have drawn up a comprehensive scheme for the construction of reservoirs

and wells, and this is being worked up to as funds are available. In Noakhali bodies known as village Sanitary Boards have been formed in the interior with the sole object of keeping particular tanks clean for drinking purposes. In many cases this is done free of cost, and the recorded outlay on water-supply is therefore no index of the amount of improvement effected. The example of Noakhali is one which may well be followed in other districts. The formation of voluntary Committees is probably the best means by which to bring home to the people the advantages of pure water and clean surroundings, and to prepare the way for a further extension of Union Committees. The main defect in the existing methods of providing for rural water-supply seems to be the great variations in the expenditure of different districts and of the same district in different years. Thus, during the past year, Bankura, Howrah, Jalpaiguri, Malda, and Puri spent absolutely nothing on this object, while the expenditure in Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Bogra, Tippera, Shahabad, and Balasore was less than Rs. 500. The Shahabad District Board, besides spending Rs. 425 on improvement of water-supply, contributed Rs. 4,000 towards the maintenance of the Arrah water-works. Under the special orders of Mr. Forbes, the Commissioner, Rs. 17,160 was spent by the Boards of the Patna Division in constructing 24 roadside wells, in repairing 362 similar wells, and in providing 50 wells with buckets, chains, and lifts for drawing water. Absolute uniformity in a matter of this kind is of course out of the question, and the Lieutenant-Governor equally recognises the impossibility of expecting District Boards to devote a large proportion of their incomes to this purpose. In order, however, to secure that something, however little, should be done every year, it seems to His Honour that every District Board might properly set apart at least the sum of Rs. 5,000 a year for the improvement of water-supply to be spent either in the digging or improvement of wells, or in the excavation or restoration of tanks to be reserved for drinking purposes only. The amount suggested is rather more than double the amount actually spent during the past year; but it is very small when compared with the urgency of the want and the extent of the area to be served. The Boards will doubtless find means of making the money go as far as possible by enlisting the aid of voluntary Committees, as is done in Noakhali, or by distributing their allotments in the form of small grants in aid of village funds, as is suggested by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

49. The expenditure incurred on other sanitary objects amounted to Rs. 12,201, against Rs. 32,175 in the previous year, when the Mymensingh District Board contributed Rs. 20,000 to the Rajeswari water-works at Nasirabad. The amount spent in the past year includes Rs. 1,992 laid out on drainage works in Rangpur, Rs. 928 for the clearance of the Santi nadi in the 24-Parganas, Rs. 1,209 for drainage in Dinajpur, and Rs. 2,284 paid as subsidy to the steamer services between Malda and Rajmahal and Rampur Boalia. The last item, though legitimate enough in itself, should not have been shown under the head of sanitation.

50. *Stationery and Printing.*—There was an increase of expenditure under this head, amounting to Rs. 5,186, which was largest in the districts of Shahabad, Purnea, and Cuttack. In the case of the first two, the increase was due to the introduction of the new pound forms, and in that of the latter to the receipt during the year of forms which were indented for in the previous year, which largely swelled the expenditure. The fluctuations in the other districts do not call for any special notice.

51. *Miscellaneous.*—The expenditure under this head fell from Rs. 63,644 to Rs. 53,319 in the year under report. The outlay on serais and dák bungalows decreased by Rs. 393, while Provident Fund contributions increased by Rs. 3,362. The decrease in the 24-Parganas is due to a change in the classification of charges for planting trees on the sides of district roads. In Bankura the decrease is marked, because expenditure incurred in 1893-94 on account of fees on processes issued from the revaluation office did not recur. In Burdwan the cost of acquiring a site for and constructing a dák bungalow at Asansol, led to extraordinary expenditure in 1893-94, which was not repeated in 1894-95. Similarly in Chittagong, the apparent saving of Rs. 7,063 is due to the payment of Rs. 9,000 the year before to a contractor under a decree, while no such charge was incurred during the year under report. The decrease

in Puri is said to be partly due to the fact of the Board's contributions to the Provident Fund for some of their employés having been in abeyance.

52. *Famine Relief*.—The expenditure on famine relief amounted to Rs. 26,621, of which Rs. 16,113 was spent under Public Works by the Darbhanga District Board. No particulars of this are given in the report, and the Commissioner says that no relief works were found necessary during the year; it is probably a charge on account of works executed in 1892 or 1893 and not brought to account at the right time. In Cuttack Rs. 5,179 was laid out on relief in the north-eastern part of the district on account of the high floods in July 1894. At first a food-kitchen was opened, but was soon closed, and gratuitous relief given in money and grain doles, work being also provided on certain roads. The District Board of Tippera distributed Rs. 3,553 to distressed persons during the late scarcity, and the Faridpur Board advanced Rs. 1,563 to certain philanthropic persons in the Madaripore subdivision for the relief of special cases of distress. It was mostly used for the employment of distressed women on *dhán* husking. Relief works were also undertaken in Monghyr on account of the flood of the river Ganges, which caused heavy loss, and scarcity was also felt in some parts of the Gogri and Sadar thanas of that district. Relief works were started on roads and charged to civil heads of the budget; the Collector gave out *taccavi* advances to the extent of Rs. 17,000; and Rs. 213 was spent on gratuitous relief.

53. *Civil Works*.—The following statement compares the expenditure under the head of civil works during the past two years:—

YEARS.	Ferry establishment, contingencies and refunds.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment and contingencies.	Tools and plant.	Water-supply and water-works.	Drainage works.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1893-94	Rs. 48,503	Rs. 13,140,182	Rs. 21,77,115	Rs. 5,98,401	Rs. 24,600	Rs. 1,55,099	Rs. 8,674	Rs. 43,22,384
1894-95	38,608	12,23,763	22,00,255	6,27,780	26,144	40,725	7,303	41,72,578
Difference	-9,955	-85,419	+32,140	+29,289	+484	-1,14,974	-1,371	-1,49,806

The total expenditure shows a decrease of Rs. 1,49,806, to which all the heads in the table contribute, excepting repairs, establishment and contingencies, and tools and plant. The largest decrease is noticeable under "water-supply and water-works," and is due to there having been no expenditure under this head during the year under report comparable to that of Shahabad, of which in 1893-94 contributed Rs. 1,00,000 for the Municipal Water-works at Arrah. The expenditure on original works and repairs (columns 3 and 4) is divided thus between Communications and Buildings:—

	COMMUNICATIONS.		BUILDINGS.	
	Original works.	Repairs.	Original works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	10,29,188	20,22,672	2,79,994	1,51,433
1894-95	10,08,267	20,42,791	2,15,496	1,66,464

Under both heads the expenditure on original works is less and that on repairs more than in the preceding year. Under original works, the gross expenditure on which has fallen off by Rs. 85,419, the largest expenditure was incurred in the districts named in the margin. In the 24 Parganas the metalling of the road between Barasat and Barrackpore was nearly completed, the amount of expenditure during the year being Rs. 9,830. In Murshidabad and Khulna the expenditure was more than double that of the previous year, and comprised in the former district the raising of certain main roads and the construction and repair of bridges, and in the latter the making of light iron bridges over several khals. The Victoria bridge on the road from Burdwan to Katwa was completed and opened for traffic. The expenditure in Midnapore shows an increase of Rs. 17,829, which is reported to have been spent for the most

	Rs.
Muzaffarpur	1,05,603
Mymensingh	89,680
Backergunge	71,685
Gaya	67,977
Saran	61,646
Dinajpur	60,439
Jalpaiguri	56,584
Monghyr	56,166

part in replacing the wooden superstructures of some of the important bridges by iron girders, and in purchasing a house for the District Board's office. In Rajshahi office buildings for three Local Boards were constructed, two of which were completed during the year. The thatched boarding-houses attached to the Technical School having been burnt, substantial corrugated-iron sheds were constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,837. In Pabna the construction of two wings to the zilla school building was completed during the year. In Dacca the new female cottage ward at the Mitford Hospital was constructed, and a considerable sum was spent in constructing and bridging the district roads. In the Mymensingh district important works were carried out on behalf of Government in the shape of new cutcherry buildings at Jamalpur and Kishoreganj, and several roads and bridges were constructed. In Backergunge the quadruple munsifi at Patuakhali was completed, and the subdivisional residence at Patuakhali has been in progress. Several bridges were also constructed during the year. In Saran the expenditure on original works, as compared with last year, has nearly trebled. Several roads have been raised, metalled and bridged, and a bridge at Mushruk has been finished since the close of the year, supplying a link in the traffic between the grain-producing districts of Nepal and Chapra. The important bridge across the Punpun river in Patna was completed and opened to traffic during the year, and two bridges were constructed on the Bakhtiarpur-Bihar road. In Gaya the Ghumghar bridge is in hand. Owing to the unwillingness of the District Board of Monghyr to contribute more than Rs. 5,000, the important project for a bridge at Jamuia over the stream dividing the districts of Monghyr and Gaya had to be abandoned. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Monghyr Board will reconsider the matter, for, if this river is spanned, there will be direct communication between Gaya, Nawadah, Secundra, and Jamui on the East Indian Railway. The Champaran Board constructed some bridges on the Motihari-Dhaka road, which was partly carried away in last year's flood. In Muzaffarpur, where the expenditure was highest under this head, the District Board have taken over the Municipal road from the station of Muzaffarpur to the Korlahiaghat bridge, which was washed away in the heavy floods of 1892-93. This road has been raised and metalled throughout, and it is proposed to construct a pontoon bridge over the Little Gandak, for which the Board have taken a loan of Rs. 80,000 from Government. Several other important bridges have also been constructed. The district of Darbhanga is gradually recovering from the former drain upon its resources; but as the District Board has to repay annually a large instalment of the loan granted to it, it will be unable to carry out any original work of importance for some time to come. The Board has, nevertheless, constructed several bridges, among which the one over the Dhoi nala has been altered and renewed at a cost of Rs. 22,750.

54. An examination of Appendix D shows the following results:—The mean provincial percentage of cost of civil works on total expenditure (column 9) is 62·8, the maximum (67·5) occurring in the Bhagalpur Division, and the minimum (50·5) in Orissa. Among districts Muzaffarpur shows the highest percentage (76·6), while Shahabad and Monghyr come next with 71·6 and 71·4 respectively. Turning next to the percentage of cost of establishment on total expenditure (column 10), the rate for the whole province is 9·2, against 8·8 of the last year, but in 13 districts the proportion exceeds 10 per cent. and in Bhagalpur, stands as high as 14·8. Again, while from column 11 it appears that the provincial average is 43·5, in Hooghly, Jessore, Rajshahi, Patna, Champaran, and Muzaffarpur the District Engineer receives as salary more than half the total sum shown as cost of establishment for the year. In Champaran his salary comes to 73·1 per cent. of the whole, and in Cuttack and Balasore the ratio is nearly 60 per cent. In column 12 of the statement, the provincial mean ratio of cost of establishment to expenditure on original works and repairs is shown to be 17·9, but it is exceeded in 21 districts, the highest place being taken by the Puri District Board (36·77 per cent.). Lastly, column 13 shows the provincial mean ratio of the District Engineer's salary to expenditure on original works and repairs to be 7·8, but 10 per cent. is exceeded in 10 districts, the first place being taken by Puri.

55. *Village roads.*—The statement in the margin shows the outlay on village roads in each Division during the past two years. In the Burdwan Division the Local Board of Suri undertook the repair of 36 roads, but only completed one, while the Rampur Local Board did work costing Rs. 1,545, but only Rs. 2 was actually brought into the accounts, because the District Engineer failed to have the works checked and the bills sent in at the proper time. In Howrah, Monghyr, Malda, and Chittagong the repairs were largely

		Expenditure.	
		1893-94.	1894-95.
		Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan Division	...	37,589	31,847
Presidency	...	48,492	40,448
Rajshahi	...	22,222	22,273
Dacca	...	64,758	63,433
Chittagong	...	38,718	49,196
Patna	...	81,447	67,335
Bhagalpur	...	44,828	39,618
Orissa	...	17,243	22,339
Total	...	3,55,297	3,36,489

undertaken by planters and other resident gentlemen, and in Rajshahi the Chairman of the District Board reports that in his tours of inspection he has noticed excellent work done on village roads by both European and native gentlemen in their private capacity. Out of 1,911 miles of village roads in the Dacca Division, 1,585 miles are in Mymensingh, while Faridpur has only 33. Large balances remained unadjusted in Midnapore, and the matter is now under inquiry. The increase of Rs. 6,051 in Cuttack is due to the construction of 19 new village roads by the Local Board, five of which were taken up as relief works. The largest expenditure on village roads in any one district was Rs. 23,439 in Mymensingh, and the lowest (Rs. 303) in Jalpaiguri. As was remarked last year, the mileage cost of village roads varies greatly. In Champaran it cost Rs. 7-8 to maintain a mile of village road, while in the Ghatal subdivision of Midnapore the corresponding figure was Rs. 118. District Boards should, under the guidance of the Commissioner, frame a rule that roads which cost more than a certain sum to keep up should be classed as district roads.

56. *Water communications.*—The outlay under this head during 1894-95 was trifling, but money was usefully spent by some District Boards in deepening, clearing, and improving channels. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that the members of the Dacca District Board have taken up the question of the silting up of the Buriganga river, on which the town of Dacca stands, and the maintenance of which is important for sanitation no less than for navigation. Nawab Ashanullah Khan Bahadur has, with his usual liberality, volunteered to contribute towards this work. In Noakhali the improvement of the Nadona khal, an important water-artery, has been pronounced practicable by the Chief Engineer, and will, it is reported, be begun as soon as the country dries.

57. *Steam communications.*—The District Board of Dacca still maintains a steam ferry between Narainganj and Munshiganj. The receipts, it is said, cover the annual cost of maintenance, and the service is much appreciated by the people. In Backergunge the subsidy to the steam service between Barisal and Khulna was reduced from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 5,400. During the year no payment was made to the I. G. S. N. Company for their steamer service between Barisal and Chandpur, with a branch to Madaripur, as they supplied no statement of the arrivals and departures of their steamers. The Malda District Board contributed to the cost of the steam service between English Bazar and Rampur Boalia, the total amount paid being Rs. 1,200. A further subsidy of Rs. 1,084 was given by the Board during the year to the farmer of the Rajmahal ferry, for running a steamer between Rajmahal and English Bazar. The two steamer services in Tippera, one from Maniknagar to Gokarna, and the other from Chandpur to Hajiganj, were discontinued during the year, as they proved unprofitable to the Company. That between Noakhali and Barisal was maintained at a monthly cost of Rs. 200 a month, but the service between Sandwip and the mainland could not be improved, as the river is dangerous in the south-west monsoon. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that this question continues to engage the attention of the Noakhali Board. Steamer communication was maintained between Pabna and Kushtia for a part of the year on payment of a monthly subsidy of Rs. 300. The total outlay incurred by the District Board of Pabna was Rs. 1,950 during the year.

58. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—During the year under report the river Kusi in Purnea, which has for sometime past been threatening the district with floods through several of its new off-shoots, was surveyed at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,800, of which Government contributed Rs. 2,800, in addition to the pay of the Engineer. The Belwa embankment, which protects Purnea from the overflow of the river Panar, was maintained at a cost of Rs. 3,669, which was levied from the owners of the lands benefitted by the work. In Faridpur the District Board had to pay Rs. 1,055 in fulfilment of the guarantee given to the Telegraph Department on account of the Madaripur telegraph service, and in Backergunge the jetties at Bhola and Patuakhali were repaired at a cost of Rs. 205. Considerable attention is reported to have been paid in almost all districts to arboriculture, and money was spent in planting and maintaining trees along the sides of roads. In Monghyr no less than 22,000 trees on road-sides are now maintained, and the sale of the fruit annually yields about Rs. 250. In Burdwan the expenditure on arboriculture amounted to Rs. 2,063, and in Pabna to Rs. 2,011.

59. *Railway Feeder Roads.*—Lists of projected feeder roads to the Eastern Bengal State Railway and the Bengal Central Railway have been prepared by the Public Works Department, and an officer of that Department will be deputed to survey these and prepare estimates of their cost. The work of construction will be entrusted to the District Boards, and grants will be made to them from Provincial Revenues for this purpose, which it is hoped they will be able to supplement from their own funds. Something has already been done, though in a desultory and unsystematic fashion, towards carrying out this policy in certain districts, and as soon as the scheme described above has been completed, further progress may be looked for. In Nadia, for example, the District Board allotted Rs. 2,371 for the construction and improvement of five unmetalled feeder roads, on four of which some expenditure was incurred during the year. In Burdwan proceedings for the acquisition of land for a feeder road from the village of Devipur to the Railway station, have been stopped in consequence of the death of its chief promoter, Babu Kalidas Sinha. An effort is being made to obtain the necessary funds from other local magnates. In Birbhum eight miles of the road connecting the Sainthia Railway station with Suri were metalled during the year. In Dacca several roads were improved, and iron pipe drains and wooden bridges for the discharge of rain and flood water provided which will make these roads fit for traffic throughout the year. The important railway feeder road from Sripur station to Mathajuri, taken in hand during the previous year, was completed. In Mymensingh the feeder road from Kalibazar to Boilor was completed, and that from the same station to Iswarganj was commenced. The bridging of the Mymensingh-Porabari road was also undertaken during the year. A detailed survey was made for a raised and bridged road costing Rs. 80,682 from Mathajuri to Tangail, but the Board found the project beyond their present means. The Bhagalpur Board has sanctioned two fair-weather roads, to the Railway station at Sabour on the East Indian Railway and to Balua road station on the Tirhoot State Railway. In Purnea a feeder road from the Sonaili Railway Station to Pranpur is under construction. The total outlay on this road up to 31st March 1895 was Rs. 20,311, of which Rs. 11,463 was paid during the year. Another feeder road was constructed in this district by the Kishanganj Local Board at a cost of Rs. 203. In Tippera estimates for four new roads were sanctioned, and the works will be taken up on receipt of Government sanction to the projects.

60. *Railways and Tramways.*—In May last the District Board of Burdwan proposed to take up a scheme for a steam tramway or narrow gauge railway between Burdwan and Katwa and were prepared to offer certain guarantees. It is understood, however, that the Government of India intend that this line shall be constructed as part of the East Indian Railway. During 1893-94 the District Board of Bhagalpur proposed to grant a concession to use the road from Bhagalpur to the Sonthal Parganas for the Bhagalpur-Ahmadpur Railway promoted by Sir William Hudson. The project has since passed into the hands of the East Indian Railway and the alignment has been surveyed. The District Board of Birbhum has been asked to state what assistance they can

give towards the lower section of the line which will connect Suri with the East India Railway, superseding the scheme of a tramway from Suri to Sainthia. The proposal to construct a steam tramway on the district road from Barasat to Basirhat with a branch line from Bremangar to Baduria, aggregating 32 miles in length, under a guarantee from the District Board of the 24-Parganas was approved by the Board, but the negotiations with the contractors fell through, and fresh tenders have since been invited. A similar tramway from Ranaghat to Krishnagar *via* Santipur, in the district of Nadia, will, it is reported, be commenced before the close of the current year, the preliminaries having been settled by the Board with the promoters of the scheme, Messrs. Martin and Company. The projected tramways from Howrah to Sheakhala and Amta have been sanctioned and are under construction: they receive guarantees from the District Board.

63. *Drainage.*—In the 24-Parganas Rs. 938 were spent in the improvement of the Sunti Nadi in the Barasat subdivision by removing obstructions from the channel to a uniform width of 20 feet for a distance of 10 miles. This is stated to have rendered the locality more healthy, and it shows how much can be done at a moderate cost to set stagnant water flowing and to remove the conditions which generate malarial fever throughout a large area. In Murshidabad Rs. 627 were spent in maintaining two drainage cuts. In Serampur the scheme for the canalization of the dead river Kausiki, about 14 miles long, is still pending for want of information on certain points, although Government has expressed its willingness to carry out the work and include it in the Eden Canal system, on condition of the District Board contributing half the cost. In Rajshahi a project was carried out for re-excavating the Putia drainage channel. In the Chittagong Division Rs. 1,894 was spent on drainage, and the Commissioner observes that in constructing the line through the Kolidaha swamp in Noakhali, the Railway have completely drained and reclaimed the swamp at a cost Rs. 2,000.

64. *General remarks.*—The Lieutenant-Governor will conclude this Resolution by reproducing the comments of Commissioners on the working of the District and Local Boards in their divisions during the year.

The Officiating Commissioner of the Burdwan Division writes:—

The following remarks have been left by Mr. Dutt, as Commissioner of the Division, for the year:—

“The District Boards have done their work fairly well throughout the Division, and no instance of friction or specially bad work came to my notice within the year. Local Self-Government has been a success in these provinces, and it is a distinct gain in the cause of good government to secure the co-operation of representative non-official gentlemen in our administrative work.”

I am not disposed to go quite so far as my predecessor in these views, for I question whether any such conspicuous advantage to the administration has been gained by the introduction of Local Self-Government as he believes. Doubtless much good work has been done by District Boards, but it would probably have been done equally well under the old régime. The real advantage of the system lies, not in better administration but in the practical education in the management of local affairs which it affords to those who share in the work, and in the opportunities of obtaining advice which it gives to the District Officer. But I desire to add a word or two in acknowledgment of the good work done by the Sub-Committees of a District Board—work which is often tedious and disagreeable, but which has to be done by someone. The labours of the Finance Sub-Committee in auditing the accounts of Local Boards and in examining the details of the budget often make large demands on the time of men, most of whom have little leisure. So, again, much time is given in some cases by the Education Committee to the consideration of questions arising from the numerous schools in the district. Mr. Windsor has correctly pointed out that the duties of the Board are consultative and not executive: those functions are exercised by the working triumvirate of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and District Engineer, with whom I might also associate the Deputy Inspector of Schools and the Civil Surgeon.

The work of the Local Boards was not so successful, chiefly because they have not enough work to interest them. As a reference to the discussions connected with the introduction of Local Self-Government will show, Local Boards are not really an integral part of the machinery of the scheme, and it has from the first been found difficult to assign to them their proper place. If they are to have enough work to interest and employ them, the District Board must divest itself of some important functions, which it had usually much better retain. If sufficient powers are not granted them, they obviously lag superfluously on the stage, and their consciousness of the fact does not tend to rouse their interest in such duties as do fall to

their lot. My predecessor shares these views, but he considers that Local Boards can be entrusted with useful and interesting work as soon as the work of village sanitation is begun.

Mr. Westmacott, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, observes :—

As remarked in my General Administration Report for the past year, it may be said generally that the District Boards are of some use as consultative bodies, but the work is really done by the Magistrate of the district as Chairman, and the quality of the executive work depends upon the character of the District Engineer and his loyalty to the Magistrate and Chairman. Had it not been for these officers, everything would have collapsed. The office work is supposed to be supervised by the Vice-Chairmen, some of whom look after it, and some do not. The executive work is done very much more expensively than it used to be when the ferry fund was administered by the Magistrate, and not more efficiently. The contractors and subordinate officials must be making large fortunes. I cannot but think that native members of the Board, who know what work ought to cost, could effect large reductions of expenditure if they tried. I have received a most unfavourable impression of the work of the Local Boards in the Division generally. Their management of pounds and of petty roads has been feeble and incompetent in the extreme, and I consider myself justified in pronouncing that these bodies are of no use whatever, and had much better be abolished. It is true that they have not been asked to do much, but what little has been entrusted to them, has been so very badly done, that it would be absurd to extend their functions.

The following are the comments of Mr. Nolan, Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division :—

In my opinion the Boards worked well during the year. The chief drawback was due to the many changes made in the office of Chairman, by the transfer of District Officers. The main business was done by these officers, and the degree of their efficiency always indicates that of the Boards.

The Commissioner of the Dacca Division (Mr. Luttmann-Johnson) remarks :—

There can be no doubt that the District Boards as District Councils are a success in this Division. I do not know how they would manage without the official Chairmen. Under the guidance of the official Chairmen, and subject to the limitations prescribed by law and rule, they have generally proved useful consultative bodies. The neglect of towpaths and dispensaries by the Dacca Board is an exception to the rule. I regard the devolution of primary education to the more local Subdivisional Boards as a distinct step in advance. And I would like to see the Subdivisional Councils gradually take the place of the District Councils, as they do in the adjoining district of Sylhet, where a District Council never formed part of the scheme.

The Commissioner of the Patna Division (Mr. Forbes) records his opinion as follows :—

“On the general subject of the working of Local Self-Government institutions, I beg to reproduce below *in extenso* the remarks I made in my last General Administration Report :—

“It is not easy to give one's opinion in a condensed form, and without writing an essay on the progress and success, or otherwise, of the system of Local Self-Government in this country. Putting the matter as shortly as I can, my own opinion is that the experiment has to a certain extent been a success, though not in the way hoped for by its originators. Experience of the working of the system brings into relief the fact that although the different local bodies are, as a rule, extremely useful as consultative bodies and in strengthening the hands of the executive, yet, with a few notable exceptions, they are not fit, and probably never will be fit, to be left to manage their affairs themselves.

“Though I thus feel forced to admit that whatever hopes the founders of the scheme had of their *alumni* ever being able to work alone have not been realized, yet I think that the scheme has certainly succeeded in being of use, although not in the way anticipated. The District Boards have certainly been an undoubted success, in the rôle of advisers and upholders of the executive; and the system itself is a guarantee that everything is done *coram publico*. It ensures good counsels (or at least discussion) and publicity. That the members do not individually take part in the active work, or only to a very small degree, does not matter. The object is to get the work done, and it is done, and the Board see that it is done; and their usefulness is thus complete.

The Commissioner of Chittagong (Mr. Oldham) makes the following observations :—

“Of the Local Boards, of which there are only the three in Tippera, it is enough to say that they have done all that was required of them, and as well as could be expected. They have neither status nor scope enough to be councils analogous to the District Board, while their jurisdictions are far too large for them to be local self-governing bodies like the village unions, now for the first time created, the working of which will be watched with great interest.

"The three District Boards have again done very well, and as this has been the opinion consistently recorded about them by each of the many different Chairmen who have presided over them for the last five years and more, it may be taken that they are established working bodies, with considerable continuity, full of interest in what they have to do, capable of much independence, able to stand criticism, and important powers in the tract of country which they administer. There are several local reasons for these Boards having been so uniformly successful. They have on the whole been very well led. Their Vice-Chairmen have been gentlemen of exceptional capacity, public spirit, and energy. Except for the very modified system affecting a portion of the Tippera District Board, they are not elective, and are free from the jealousies attending that system, while they embrace, the District Officers believe, the most capable members of the community who are found willing to serve. They are free from other jealousies because of the absence of aristocratic exclusiveness, the equal diffusion of wealth, and the comparative social equality which prevail. The prevalence of Islam accounts no doubt for this latter feature.

"The anomalous feature in the constitution of these Boards is the wide area entrusted to them, and the consequent want of knowledge among their members of the needs and circumstances of the people and tracts which they have to administer.

The Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division (Mr. Toynbee) makes the following remarks:—

"It is well known, as the Chairman of the Purnea District Board observes, that the work of the Local Boards is done entirely by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman: all depends upon their selection. It is to be regretted that many of these honorary elected appointments are made simply on personal consideration, and not for the good of the public or efficient working of the Board. It is perhaps a mistake to appoint pleaders of large practice as executive heads of such Boards: they do very well as adviser and consulting exoerts, but for practical executive work they have not the time. It is hoped that these gentlemen, when they find that they cannot carry on the duties of such honorary appointments, would resign in favour of members who have the time, inclination, and ability to do the work.

During the last five years Sir Charles Elliott has watched with interest the working of District and Local Boards, and has formed a distinct opinion as to their respective merits as departments of the public service. In District Boards the Government possesses a valuable agency, for assisting the executive of the districts with information as to local wants and conditions, and advice in the manifold details of internal executive administration. The strength of these Boards resides in the fact that they represent more or less adequately the chief interests of the district, and that the questions which come before them are important enough to arouse their interest, while at the same time they are relieved by the executive of the duty of controlling and supervising details. The chief defect of the District Boards consists in the large area of their jurisdiction and in the difficulty of appointing a body of men who will effectually represent all parts of the district and all interests in it. The division of functions between the Boards and their Chairmen is one well adapted to the work that has to be done. The representative body supplies the information and experience on which to base the decision as to what should be done; the officer who wields the executive power in the district gives effect to those decisions. With Local Boards it is different. It has hitherto been found impossible to extend their functions so as to give them work of sufficient importance to enlist their interest keenly. Nor, at any rate in most cases, have they at their head an officer of experience in business with a sufficient staff at his disposal. Thus their energies flag, and the work that is given them to do is too often indifferently looked after. The policy by which these defects can be cured seems to be one involving larger decentralisation, the devolution of some of the work now retained by the District Boards, the appointment of an official Chairman, and the abolition of the Sadar Local Board, which is an evident superfluity. It is possible also that the extension of Union Committees and the promotion of village sanitation may stimulate the energies of Local Boards and provide for them congenial work in supervising and guiding the action of the Committees; or again the latter, being more closely in touch with local interests, may in time absorb the functions of Local Boards and render these bodies superfluous. Either result, however, must be the work of time, and it would be premature to venture on any forecast of what will happen within the next few years.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Serial number.	NAME OF LOCAL BOARD.	Act under which constituted.	Area in square miles.	Population within the area.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.								Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings proved abortive for want of quorum or were adjourned.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AT EACH MEETING.		
					Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.			Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14(a)	15	16	17
PRESIDENCY DIVISION—contd.																	
<i>Jessore.</i>																	
1	Jessore ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	889	594,835	...	6	12	18	3	15	...	18	30	17	1'4	3'6	5'
2	Bangaon ...	Ditto	649	311,973	...	6	10	16	4	12	...	16	11	1	1'1	4'4	5'5
3	Jhenidah ...	Ditto	475	330,201	...	3	6	9	1	8	...	9	13	...	...	3'8	4'4
4	Narail ...	Ditto	487	303,281	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	13	...	...	4'8	4'8
5	Magura ...	Ditto	425	348,637	...	3	6	9	1	8	...	9	12	1	...	4'9	4'9
	Total ...	.....	2,926	1,888,827	...	21	40	61	9	52	1	60	77	20	6'2	4'3	4'92
<i>Khulna.</i>																	
1	Khulna ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	606	379,251	1	6	5	12	1	11	...	12	10	...	2	5'3	5'5
2	Bagerhat ...	Ditto	679	340,559	...	4	8	12	...	12	...	12	7	...	...	6'42	6'42
3	Satkhira ...	Ditto	702	457,842	1	9	6	16	1	15	...	16	8	...	2'5	7'95	8'2
	Total ...	.....	2,077	1,177,652	2	19	19	40	2	38	...	40	25	...	1'5	6'55	6'7
	GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	11,877	7,400,099	3	96	144	243	19	224	9	234	231	48	3'6	5'01	5'37
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.																	
<i>Rajshahi.</i>																	
1	Bonalia ...	...	904	550,171	...	5	10	15	1	14	1	14	6	2	...	4'9	4'9
2	Nator ...	...	815	434,326	1	4	8	12	3	10	...	13	5	1	2'16	3'6	5'83
3	Naugaon ...	...	603	298,247	1	3	6	10	2	8	...	10	6	...	1'3	3'83	5'16
<i>Dinajpur.</i>																	
1	Thakurgaon ...	Bengal Local Self-Government Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	867	393,406	1	1	7	9	2	7	...	9	5	2	2'	2'2	4'2
<i>Rangpur.</i>																	
1	Rangpur ...	...	1,133	632,172	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	10	5	...	4'25	4'25
2	Gaibandha ...	...	760	463,601	1	6	...	7	1	6	...	7	11	2	7'0	3'30	4'00
3	Kurigram ...	...	937	507,711	1	6	...	7	1	6	...	7	7	1	7'90	2'40	3'30
4	Nilphamari ...	...	648	447,764	1	6	...	7	1	6	...	7	12	3	7'5	2'08	2'53
<i>Pabna.</i>																	
1	Pabna ...	...	878	582,833	...	4	8	12	1	11	...	12	11	3	7	3'9	4'6
2	Sirajganj ...	...	945	738,637	...	4	8	12	2	10	...	12	13	1	1'3	4'5	5'8
	Total ...	.....	8,400	15,048,808	6	51	47	104	14	90	3	101	86	20	1'63	5'82	7'47
DACCA DIVISION.																	
<i>Dacca.</i>																	
1	Sadar ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,261	735,557	...	6	6	12	...	12	...	12	7	1	...	5'0	5'0
2	Narayanganj ...	Ditto	640	541,942	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	9	2	...	4'3	4'3
3	Munshiganj ...	Ditto	401	599,596	...	5	10	15	1	14	...	15	6	...	...	3'8	8'8
4	Manikganj ...	Ditto	488	443,525	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	6	...	...	4'1	4'1
<i>Mymensingh.</i>																	
1	Sadar ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,849	836,542	...	5	10	15	1	14	...	15	18	3	4	5'0	5'4
2	Tangail ...	Ditto	1,041	841,502	...	4	8	12	1	11	...	12	15	3	5	3'9	4'4
3	Kishoreganj ...	Ditto	744	503,215	...	6	10	16	1	15	...	16	13	3	5	8'1	8'6
4	Jamalpur ...	Ditto	1,244	553,610	...	4	6	10	1	9	...	10	19	11	7	2'6	3'3
5	Netrakona ...	Ditto	1,389	643,626	...	8	4	12	...	12	1	11	15	3	...	4'6	4'6
<i>Faridpur.</i>																	
1	Sadar ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	854	655,648	...	4	8	12	3	9	...	12	12	1	9	4'1	5'0
2	Goalundo ...	Ditto	428	350,451	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	9	1	...	4'2	4'2
3	Madaripur ...	Ditto	967	766,675	...	4	8	12	...	12	...	12	16	2	...	5'2	5'2
<i>Backergunge.</i>																	
1	Sadar ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,101	829,655	...	6	12	18	...	18	1	17	15	2	...	9'1	9'1
2	Pirojpur ...	Ditto	689	507,357	...	5	10	15	4	11	...	15	13	...	4	6'2	6'6
3	Patuakhali ...	Ditto	1,227	491,850	...	10	...	10	4	6	...	10	13	1	2'3	2'9	5'3
4	Bhola ...	Ditto	615	258,450	...	10	...	10	4	6	...	9	10	3	1'9	3'6	5'5
	Total ...	.....	14,938	9,589,101	...	86	110	196	20	176	3	193	196	36	5	5'1	5'5

Serial number.	NAME OF LOCAL BOARD.	Act under which constituted.	Area in square miles.	Population within the area.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.									Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings of pro-tem committee for quorum or were adjourned.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AT EACH MEETING.		
					Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Officials.			Non-officials.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14(a)	15	16	17	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																		
Tippera.																		
1	Comilla ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,142	821,285	...	12	...	12	1	11	...	12	11	...	6	6.2	6.8	
2	Brahmanbaria ...	Ditto	769	590,097	...	9	...	9	2	7	...	9	7	1	2	2.4	4.4	
3	Chandpur ...	Ditto	580	371,553	...	6	...	6	2	4	...	6	16	...	1.7	1.8	3.5	
	Total ...	.....	2,491	1,782,935	...	27	...	27	5	22	...	27	34	1	1.4	3.5	4.9
PATNA DIVISION.																		
1	Patna ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	598	417,287	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	12	2	...	5.0	5.0	
2	Dinapore ...		138	122,841	...	4	...	4	1	8	1	8	10	...	5	3.7	4.2	
3	Barh ...		524	395,893	1	8	...	9	1	8	1	8	5	3	1.0	3.6	4.6	
4	Bihar ...		785	560,949	...	4	...	8	...	12	...	12	16	6	...	4.3	4.3	
5	Gaya ...		1,897	740,527	2	7	...	9	2	7	...	9	11	2	...	3.8	4.7	
6	Nawada ...		955	439,563	1	6	...	7	3	4	...	7	13	1	1.3	2.8	4.1	
7	Jahanabad ...		606	393,817	...	7	...	7	3	4	...	5	12	8	...	1.5	2.1	
8	Aurangabad ...		1,241	462,656	1	6	...	7	2	5	...	5	11	4	1.4	1.6	3.1	
9	Arrah ...		998	687,550	1	19	...	20	1	19	3	17	15	2	1.1	6.1	7.2	
10	Buxar ...		624	494,259	3	12	...	15	3	12	2	15	12	1	1.1	5.3	6.4	
11	Bhabua ...		1,027	334,686	1	8	...	9	1	8	...	9	10	3	...	4.3	4.5	
12	Sasaram ...		1,754	510,643	1	20	...	21	2	19	2	19	8	3	...	6.4	7.0	
13	Chhapra ...		990	961,284	2	14	...	16	2	14	10	6	10	3	1.3	5.0	6.3	
14	Siwan ...		849	783,029	1	8	...	9	3	6	6	3	13	6	1.3	1.3	2.6	
15	Gopalganj ...		771	634,630	2	5	...	7	2	5	3	4	5	...	...	3.4	4.2
16	Muzaffarpur ...		1,213	1,023,678	1	7	...	8	1	7	4	4	9	3	1.0	2.0	3.0	
17	Hajipur ...		760	680,069	2	7	...	9	3	6	7	2	7	3	1.5	2.5	4.0	
18	Sitamarhi ...		1,069	916,428	2	7	...	9	2	7	5	4	5	2	1.5	1.7	3.2	
19	Darbhanga ...		1,221	964,347	...	10	...	10	...	10	2	8	9	1	...	4.3	4.3	
20	Madhubani ...		1,347	997,145	1	10	...	11	2	9	6	5	11	1	1.2	4.1	5.3	
21	Samastipur ...		763	738,624	...	9	...	9	1	8	5	4	8	...	...	4.5	5.3
	Total ...	.....	20,070	13,169,937	22	160	13	225	35	190	61	164	212	54	1.06	3.67	4.73
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.																		
Monghyr.																		
1	Sadar ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,560	788,741	...	12	...	12	1	11	4	8	9	...	3	4.7	5.0	
2	Begusarai ...	Ditto	769	618,197	...	13	...	13	1	12	6	7	12	1	...	5.0	5.7	
3	Jamui ...	Ditto	1,593	544,598	...	13	...	13	1	12	...	13	16	8	...	3.5	3.8	
	Total ...	.....	3,922	1,951,536	...	38	...	38	3	35	10	28	37	9	...	4.4	4.83
Bhagalpur.																		
1	Sadar ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	926	478,028	...	13	...	13	...	13	1	12	12	2	...	5.1	5.1	
2	Banka ...	Ditto	1,185	423,350	...	13	...	13	2	11	1	12	12	1	...	4.9	5.8	
3	Madhipura ...	Ditto	909	412,497	...	13	...	13	2	11	2	11	13	...	...	4.0	5.5
4	Supaul ...	Ditto	1,198	644,570	...	15	...	15	2	13	3	12	12	3	...	3.5	5.5	
	Total ...	.....	4,218	1,958,445	...	54	...	64	6	48	7	47	49	6	...	4.3	5.4
Purnea.																		
1	Sadar ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	2,522	846,639	...	12	...	12	1	11	6	6	11	4	...	4.9	4.9	
2	Kishanganj ...	Ditto	1,304	642,573	...	13	...	13	1	12	1	12	13	4	...	4.78	6.22	
3	Araria ...	Ditto	1,044	432,425	...	13	...	13	2	11	1	12	11	3	...	2.09	3.17	
	Total ...	.....	4,870	1,921,637	...	38	...	38	4	34	8	30	35	11	...	3.92	4.76
	GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	13,010	5,831,618	...	130	...	130	13	117	25	105	121	26	...	4.24	5.06
ORISSA DIVISION.																		
1	Cuttack Sadar ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,519	934,805	3	12	...	15	4	11	1	14	11	2	...	4.7	6	
2	Kendrapara ...	Ditto	1,000	412,123	2	11	...	13	4	9	1	12	12	3	...	4.75	6.84	
3	Jajpur ...	Ditto	1,099	513,918	1	12	...	13	4	9	...	13	11	2	...	4.7	4.7	
4	Balasore ...	Ditto	1,152	526,068	2	10	...	12	2	10	1	11	8	1	...	4.5	5.1	
5	Bhadrak ...	Ditto	908	447,782	...	11	...	11	3	8	...	11	11	2	...	4.2	6.5	
6	Puri ...	Ditto	1,530	584,781	1	7	...	8	4	4	...	8	8	1	...	1.87	3.5	
7	Khurda ...	Ditto	946	331,423	...	6	...	6	2	4	...	5	5	...	...	2.6	3.6
	Total ...	.....	8,154	3,750,900	2	69	...	78	23	55	4	74	66	11	...	3.61	5.18
	GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	92,904	54,150,717	47	744	440	1,231	156	1,075	115	1,116	1,146	227	...	4.4	5.3

XXI.—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.										XXII.—RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPER-ANNUATION AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES.	XXV.—MISCELLANEOUS.						XXVI.—RAILWAYS.	XXX.—IRRIGATION, MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.
Botanical and other public garden receipts.	Veterinary receipts.	Receipts on account of experimental cultivation.	PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS.				Miscellaneous.	Total.	Contribution for pensions and gratuities.	Sale of old stores and materials.	RENTS.			Miscellaneous, including fees, fines, and forfeitures, &c.	Total.	Gross receipts.	Local canal receipts.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	2	2	...	2	...	15	284	...	284	12,801	13,100	...	...
...	119	...	119	2,691	2,810	...	...
...	3	10	...	10	6,841	6,854	...	...
...	268	76	...	76	8,981	9,325	...	...
...	4	...	...	...	6,638	6,642	...	...
...	3,422	3,422	...	...
...	2	2	...	2	...	290	489	...	489	41,374	42,153	...	...
...	2,966	2,966	...	2,966	...	8	...	...	...	5,453	5,466	...	250	
...	258	...	258	2,423	2,681	...	...
...	2,501	2,501	...	...
...	4,878	4,878	...	...
...	64	28	...	28	3,561	3,553	...	...
...	2,966	2,966	...	2,966	...	72	286	...	286	18,821	19,179	...	250	
...	
...	7	466	...	466	1,168	1,641	...	...
...	118	...	...	...	901	1,019	...	...
...	1,465	...	1,465	776	2,241	...	...
...	48	231	...	231	2,609	2,948	...	...
...	47	2	...	2	880	929	...	...
...	20	210	...	210	3,427	3,637	...	...
...	240	2,374	...	2,374	9,821	12,435	...	...
...	703	703	...	703	...	47	...	...	...	4,533	4,580	...	...
...	526	...	...	...	4,481	5,007	...	...
...	18	8	...	8	4,684	4,710	...	...
...	302	144	445	6,856	7,302	...	...
...	703	703	...	703	...	591	310	144	454	20,554	21,599	...	...
...	
...	597	107	...	107	4,007	4,711	...	...
...	969	151	...	151	5,542	4,662	...	...
...	53	206	...	206	9,623	9,882	...	14,255	
...	1,619	464	...	464	17,172	19,255	...	14,255	
...	
...	322	1,637	...	1,637	6,451	8,410	...	...
...	701	631	...	630	7,464	8,796	...	...
...	191	622	...	622	5,374	6,187	...	...
...	1,754	1,754	...	1,754	...	1	576	57	653	12,107	12,741	...	...
...	23	573	...	573	1,707	2,303	...	...
...	586	856	...	856	6,807	8,249	...	...
...	2,044	481	...	481	14,955	17,480	...	...
...	1,754	1,754	...	1,754	...	3,868	5,376	57	5,433	54,865	54,166	...	...
...	
...	63	...	...	...	4,337	4,399	...	...
...	67	200	...	200	4,011	4,278	...	...
...	124	...	124	1,482	1,606	...	...
...	826	826	...	...
...	129	324	...	324	10,656	11,109	...	...
...	
...	72	13	1,189	1,202	2,990	4,264	...	...
...	151	917	1,063	2,545	3,613	...	...
...	28	...	...	...	1,725	1,753	...	...
...	100	164	2,106	2,270	7,269	9,630	...	...
...	5,425	5,425	...	5,425	...	6,969	9,787	2,307	12,094	1,80,523	1,99,526	...	14,475	
...	4,681	4,681	8	4,689	638	8,091	11,516	2,401	13,917	1,09,072	1,31,080	...	235	

22.—EDUCATION.

24.—MEDICAL.

Grants to University.		MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT.												HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.			SANITATION AND VACCINATION.			MEDICAL SCHOOLS.		
Inspection.	Training and special schools.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Total.	Grants-in-aid.	Scholarships.	Miscellaneous.	Refunds.	Total.	General medical establishment.	Ordinary expenditure.	Female medical treatment.	Total.	Vaccination establishment and charges.	Sanitation charges.	Total.	Grants-in-aid.	Scholarships.	Total.		
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	30(a)	30(b)	31	32	33	34	34(a)	34(b)	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
8,205	1,931	...	3,597	...	5,528	37,198	550	...	...	51,481	...	1,539	300	1,839	...	...	...	...	8	8
4,980	...	...	1,855	8,368	10,223	3,298	552	947	...	20,000	...	2,976	...	2,376	...	...	...	...	48	48
4,990	5	...	2,772	16,092	18,863	6,245	859	615	...	31,578	...	1,175	...	1,175	...	146	146	...	...	...
11,710	726	...	4,862	33,242	38,830	8,757	845	17	...	60,159	...	1,424	...	1,424	...	280	290	...	...	...
6,601	475	...	2,962	6,092	8,529	10,707	457	1,417	...	27,711	...	4,314	...	4,314	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,665	...	319	1,768	...	2,087	13,267	794	550	...	19,363	...	1,347	...	1,347	...	...	...	...	...	...
39,151	3,137	319	17,816	62,794	84,066	79,472	4,067	3,546	...	2,10,292	...	12,175	300	12,475	...	426	426	...	56	56		
...		
9,819	396	...	1,467	...	1,863	27,091	491	1,537	...	41,401	...	1,182	...	1,182	...	...	...	...	95	95
5,614	...	...	1,920	...	1,920	26,072	410	366	...	34,382	...	1,355	...	1,355	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,422	...	...	601	15,159	15,760	9,807	443	7,259	...	22,911	1,165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,965	...	...	1,080	12,483	13,563	9,744	758	...	...	35,696	...	3,703	...	3,703	...	...	...	...	...	...
27,220	396	...	5,068	27,642	33,106	78,569	2,508	22,422	...	1,63,820	1,165	7,266	...	7,266	...	...	...	...	95	95
...		
4,656	...	...	721	...	721	17,163	513	820	...	23,873	...	3,031	165	3,196	...	150	150	...	...	...
8,465	...	...	3,282	...	3,282	14,502	438	1,721	...	28,408	...	1,052	480	1,532	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,193	...	...	1,155	...	1,155	2,683	321	6,074	...	13,426	...	1,095	97	1,192	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,921	4,151	...	2,018	...	7,009	31,030	847	233	...	47,100	...	1,873	...	1,873	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,163	92	...	2,024	6,033	9,040	2,180	658	105	...	15,155	...	2,431	...	2,631	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,774	2,891	...	347	...	3,238	20,332	321	236	...	29,901	517	545	600	1,145	...	...	...	...	...	...
33,172	7,134	...	11,347	6,033	24,514	87,890	3,098	9,189	...	1,57,863	517	10,227	1,342	11,569	...	150	150	...	...	...
...		
10,168	...	...	...	...	...	29,021	674	1,856	...	42,619	...	477	...	477	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,133	6,412	...	2,603	612	9,627	34,400	1,336	275	...	56,771	75	6,822	734	7,556	...	...	...	...	114	114
6,451	...	...	1,863	...	1,853	18,463	377	371	...	27,518	...	2,492	...	2,492	...	...	...	...	159	159
10,601	3,394	...	2,091	...	5,485	23,923	466	129	...	40,604	...	6,089	...	6,089	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		
33,353	9,806	...	16,547	612	16,965	1,06,710	2,853	2,631	...	1,67,512	75	15,880	734	16,614	...	...	...	...	273	273
...		
7,649	3,658	...	911	23,359	27,928	4,961	1,105	2,043	...	43,686	531	10,119	600	10,719	...	1,388	1,388	...	...	...
6,470	61	...	1,784	14,444	16,292	2,895	977	836	...	27,470	...	3,991	385	4,286	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,915	...	...	2,750	13,130	15,880	4,684	462	15	...	26,956	...	5,486	2,131	7,617	...	...	...	...	59	59
20,034	8,722	...	5,445	50,933	60,100	12,540	2,544	2,894	...	98,112	531	19,506	3,116	22,622	...	1,388	1,388	...	59	59		
...		
5,787	191	...	3,207	16,038	19,436	...	964	1,725	...	27,912	...	6,635	...	6,635	...	2,690	2,690	...	285	285		
6,608	...	...	2,114	...	2,114	13,163	707	1,863	...	24,461	2,072	9,583	491	10,074	336	1,842	2,228	...	...	...
4,512	...	...	1,795	10,540	12,335	975	1,345	...	...	19,167	...	3,854	...	3,854	...	3,416	3,416	...	...	...
5,532	...	...	3,620	...	3,620	14,231	1,039	868	...	25,290	...	5,676	...	5,676	...	4,357	4,357	...	324	324
3,184	489	...	1,796	12,238	14,523	535	414	742	...	19,398	...	2,700	...	2,700	...	...	...	...	90	90
5,403	...	...	1,091	12,670	13,761	1,255	609	1,093	...	22,121	...	2,500	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,263	...	...	2,496	14,704	17,200	...	727	780	...	22,970	...	2,297	...	2,297	...	...	...	...	...	...
85,289	680	...	10,119	66,190	82,989	30,165	5,805	7,071	...	1,61,319	2,072	33,245	491	33,736	386	12,305	12,691	...	609	609		
...		
5,103	...	1,000	3,141	16,246	20,387	1,443	602	53	...	27,588	...	6,785	...	6,785	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,634	...	...	2,477	10,493	12,970	1,233	475	620	...	20,930	...	5,523	...	5,523	...	333	333	...	...	...
5,933	2,763	...	1,491	12,397	16,651	1,497	401	158	...	24,640	...	1,814	...	1,814	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,754	...	...	1,470	...	1,470	10,594	454	520	...	15,792	...	2,159	328	2,487	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,424	2,763	1,000	8,579	39,136	51,478	14,767	1,430	1,351	...	88,950	...	10,281	328	10,609	...	333	333	...	...	...
...		
8,567	...	...	2,109	317	2,426	22,765	1,329	2,858	...	37,945	...	1,258	...	1,258	...	...	...	...	100	100
7,697	...	...	250	...	250	16,323	405	270	...	24,950	...	2,842	...	2,842	...	39	39	...	...	...
4,299	...	...	2,909	103	2,172	9,129	892	1,104	...	17,598	...	1,316	...	1,316	900	...	900	...	...	...
20,663	...	...	4,428	420	4,848	48,222	2,026	4,232	...	80,491	...	5,416	...	5,416	900	39	939	...	100	100
2,33,206	27,638	1,319	75,349	2,53,760	3,58,066	4,58,326	25,421	53,340	...	11,28,359	4,360	1,10,996	6,311	1,26,307	1,286	14,641	15,927	...	1,282	1,282		
2,27,084	27,789	1,200	78,207	3,17,448	4,24,644	3,59,593	24,924	46,210	698	10,88,144	6,253	1,04,709	5,587	1,10,296	116	13,239	13,355	...	1,027	1,027		

24.—MEDICAL —concluded—			26.—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.											29.—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS.		30.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.					
Lunatic asylum.	Refunds.	Total.	Experimental cultivation.	PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS.				Veterinary charges.	Bull and stallion charges.	Botanical and other public gardens.	Provincial statistics.	Total.	Pensions and Provident Fund contributions.	Gratuities.	Stationery purchased in the country.	Other stationery.	Printing.	Lithography.	Total.		
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	1,847	...	...	...	379	379	...	...	...	...	379	...	...	478	...	872	...	1,350
...	...	2,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	524	...	347	...	671
...	...	1,321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	...	396	...	694
...	...	1,704	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	387	...	448	36	871
...	...	4,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	...	655	...	1,105
...	...	1,347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	...	215	...	449	664
...	...	12,957	...	...	...	379	379	...	...	...	...	379	196	...	2,152	...	3,167	36	5,353
...	...	1,277	...	...	...	2,919	2,919	...	...	...	...	2,919	1,113	...	573	...	729	...	1,302
...	...	1,355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	...	551	...	...	...	551
...	...	1,105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	398	...	990	...	1,394
...	...	3,703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	948	...	566	...	1,514
...	...	1,026	...	...	...	750	750	...	...	...	...	750	...	...	492	...	274	...	706
...	...	8,526	...	...	...	3,669	3,669	...	...	...	...	3,669	1,350	...	2,062	...	2,565	...	6,527
...	...	3,346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	562	...	312	...	674
...	...	1,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	...	449	...	746
...	...	1,192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	584	...	340	...	976
...	...	1,873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,107	...	1,344	...	2,501
...	...	2,631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	395	...	483
...	...	1,662	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	...	191	...	...	251	...	761	...	1,012
...	...	12,236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	...	191	...	...	2,682	...	3,704	...	6,338
...	...	477	...	...	...	623	623	...	...	...	...	623	...	...	560	...	874	...	1,631
...	...	7,745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	385	...	1,832	38	1,735
...	...	2,651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	873	...	701	...	1,574
...	...	6,089	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	624	...	471	...	1,084
...	...	16,962	623	623	623	500	2,639	...	3,878	38	6,066	
...	...	12,638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4,286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	...	332	...	674
...	...	7,676	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	421	...	523	...	94
...	...	24,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,348	...	348	...	1,774
...	...	3,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12,742	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	14,374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7,270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10,357	...	...	...	4,014	4,014	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4,036	4,014	4,014	199	...	4,213	634	...	30	5,433	1,570	9,308	60	16,743	
...	...	53,234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5,856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,814	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,487	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	16,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6,453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4,036	...	...	...	8,685	8,685	...	...	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,29,911	...	...	...	6,683	6,683	...	...	399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		

32.—MISCELLANEOUS.								33.—FAMINE RELIEF.			38.—RAILWAYS.	41.—RAILWAYS.	43.—MINOR WORKS & NAVIGATION.	48.—RAILWAYS.	45.—CIVIL WORKS.		
Donations for charitable purposes.	Rewards for the destruction of dogs, wild animals, and snakes.	PETTY ESTABLISHMENT.		Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.	Miscellaneous refunds.	Provident Fund contributions.		Charitable relief.	Public works.	Miscellaneous.	Working expenses.	Miscellaneous railway expenditure.	Local canal charges.	Capital expenditure.	IN CHARGE OF CIVIL OFFICERS.		
		Staging, buntings and other charges.	Other petty establishment and charges.				Total.								Petty establishment and contingencies.	Refunds.	Total.
55	56	57	58	59	60	60 (a)	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	288	1,132	188	304	...	1,912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	840	192	112	8	106	1,258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	184	23	86	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	32	...	226	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	821	...	...	821	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	500	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,128	1,824	1,337	335	418	5,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,396	...	3,396
...	242	131	447	820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	213	31	...	...	75	3.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	671	530	1,201
...	86	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	730	...	736
...	...	743	...	2	246	171	1,162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	68
...	...	313	...	13	200	...	526	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,269	31	343	577	693	2,913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,465	530	1,995
...
...	...	1,016	...	1,605	98	105	2,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
...	371	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	...	770	...	22	22	...	888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	246	588	683	...	358	1,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,245	...	1,245
...	300	...	163	465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,293	...	5,293
...	...	106	...	...	...	215	321	...	...	...	...	...	1,950	...	488	...	488
74	...	2,138	588	2,610	120	1,214	6,744	...	...	...	...	...	1,950	...	5,036	...	5,036
...	41	...	97	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	...	...	234	25	183	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,574	...	5,574
...	11	4,849	183	5,013	1,563	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,622	13	4,635
...	...	574	94	61	360	239	1,328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,627	...	6,627
...	8	574	94	347	5,234	702	6,959	1,563	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,823	13	16,836
...	426	421	244	1,091	3,510	...	34	...	...	4,432	...	...	22	22
...	...	125	...	103	187	105	520	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	...	...	...	...
...	...	4,943	50	247	...	283	5,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	498	...	498
...	...	5,068	59	776	608	632	7,143	3,519	...	34	...	...	6,832	...	498	22	520
...	...	2,264	2,531	228	...	330	5,403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,033	...	117	7	...	1,154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	756	...	756
...	...	258	102	70	...	495	985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	738	2,332	3,070
...	...	1,453	...	2,816	...	...	4,289	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	123
...	...	833	...	...	...	145	978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,131	...	410	15	...	1,556	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,197	...	638	...	557	4,302	...	16,113	...	...	...	...	...	2,033	...	2,033
...	...	10,076	2,693	4,279	22	1,677	18,647	...	16,113	...	...	...	...	...	3,650	2,332	5,982
...	336	25	331	692	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,875	1,073	2,948
...	...	361	...	37	2	155	555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	148	136	36	851	280	1,451	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	143	...	53	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	500	136	557	878	810	2,899	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,875	1,073	2,948
...	...	2,226	...	...	52	120	2,308	435	3,718	926	...	...	...	...	91	...	91
...	...	378	...	...	...	58	436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,804	...	1,804
...	5	...	133	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,004	...	5	52	311	2,972	535	3,718	926	...	...	...	...	1,895	...	1,895
74	8	23,366	5,425	10,254	7,826	6,366	53,319	5,830	19,831	960	...	...	8,782	...	34,638	2,970	38,608
572	1	23,759	4,605	28,329	3,374	3,004	63,644	2,331	...	258	...	358	10,227	...	45,094	3,469	48,563

45.—CIVIL WORKS—concl'd.

IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS.

Original Works.				Repairs.				Establishment and contingencies appertaining to public works.	Tools and plant.	Water-supply and water-works.	Drainage works.	Total.	Total.
Civil buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Total.	Civil buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Total.						
73	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,975	23,978	1,103	28,056	4,560	1,35,968	2,316	1,42,844	19,312	1,007	...	...	1,91,219	1,91,219
1,611	7,092	...	8,703	6,650	42,231	...	48,880	8,938	726	618	...	67,865	67,873
5,704	4,707	...	10,411	5,402	40,650	...	46,052	10,113	...	708	...	66,576	66,586
...	26,850	...	26,850	...	1,19,319	...	1,19,319	17,062	202	...	...	1,64,141	1,64,302
2,655	17,871	...	20,526	17,529	88,792	1,704	1,08,025	18,638	291	...	...	1,46,880	1,46,033
...	3,431	...	3,431	107	30,329	...	30,436	6,656	822	...	...	41,345	41,346
12,945	53,929	1,103	97,977	34,257	4,57,279	4,020	4,95,556	80,119	3,048	1,326	...	6,78,026	6,81,422
64	18,715	...	18,779	369	1,65,704	...	1,66,073	18,512	258	1,672	938	2,06,232	2,07,433
...	8,148	...	8,148	...	56,215	...	56,215	13,583	290	3,846	...	82,082	82,082
...	24,883	...	24,883	...	43,368	6	43,374	11,997	128	2,911	627	83,920	84,036
1,136	17,597	...	18,733	9,016	54,765	141	63,692	21,131	227	2,562	...	1,06,575	1,06,033
...	24,205	...	24,205	445	33,264	...	33,709	9,289	249	2,569	...	70,021	70,021
1,200	93,548	...	94,748	9,830	3,53,316	147	3,63,293	74,512	1,152	13,560	1,585	5,48,830	5,50,825
8,748	7,257	...	16,005	5,033	40,002	...	45,035	13,948	814	92	502	76,456	76,466
5,522	54,917	...	60,439	3,635	38,353	...	41,988	16,358	895	10	1,209	1,20,899	1,20,899
12,192	40,392	4,000	56,584	4,548	27,677	...	32,225	13,956	612	...	...	1,03,277	1,04,223
6,399	29,798	...	36,197	5,111	43,628	...	48,739	17,903	1,074	3,569	2,073	1,10,455	1,12,748
521	19,036	...	19,557	1,034	18,165	...	19,199	7,325	380	411	...	46,872	46,872
27,207	7,806	2,300	37,313	5,152	20,367	...	25,519	7,945	429	...	...	71,206	71,094
60,589	1,59,206	6,300	2,26,095	24,513	1,88,192	...	2,12,705	77,435	5,004	4,082	3,844	5,29,165	5,34,201
10,037	17,666	...	27,703	26,051	36,387	844	63,282	11,927	163	1,359	...	1,04,374	1,06,948
12,610	77,070	...	89,680	5,913	4,015	...	49,931	21,910	554	3,677	...	1,05,762	1,70,387
3,976	19,928	1,455	25,359	5,212	1,438	...	15,650	9,261	639	3,710	...	84,619	84,619
9,681	62,004	...	71,685	3,144	85,074	205	41,423	15,828	490	3,904	...	1,33,830	1,39,937
36,304	1,76,668	1,455	2,14,427	40,320	1,28,917	1,040	1,70,286	58,926	1,786	12,650	...	4,58,975	4,74,911
14,941	14,863	...	29,804	4,232	49,390	...	53,622	12,049	604	...	...	96,079	96,110
14,026	8,756	...	22,782	4,154	37,079	...	41,233	10,232	127	1,183	1,894	77,451	77,451
7,267	8,872	...	16,129	11,644	75,491	...	90,135	22,361	388	27	...	1,29,630	1,29,630
36,224	32,401	...	68,715	20,030	1,64,960	...	1,84,990	44,632	1,119	1,210	1,894	3,02,500	3,03,688
5,060	29,016	...	34,076	...	62,212	...	62,212	29,453	1,000	...	...	1,26,741	1,26,741
1,466	64,951	1,520	67,977	1,565	56,550	1,950	60,065	33,843	1,064	...	...	1,62,949	1,63,703
...	44,328	...	44,328	74	80,312	4,000	84,386	25,173	1,964	...	...	1,55,851	1,58,921
144	64,502	...	64,646	1,284	64,628	...	65,912	30,140	338	...	...	1,61,236	1,61,338
259	38,408	...	39,292	106	27,957	...	28,063	17,966	937	1,235	...	87,493	87,493
...	1,00,765	4,835	1,05,603	426	61,263	318	62,007	25,078	1,017	...	...	1,53,705	1,53,705
...	45,683	...	45,683	...	80,542	...	80,542	31,108	2,586	...	...	1,60,614	1,60,614
6,929	3,87,696	6,980	4,01,605	3,455	4,33,464	6,268	4,43,187	1,92,761	9,106	1,930	...	10,48,589	10,54,571
19,876	36,290	...	56,166	3,995	82,848	...	96,843	20,587	1,218	4,443	...	1,79,257	1,82,200
9,844	7,806	48	17,698	6,950	61,321	988	69,259	24,710	1,236	650	...	1,13,553	1,13,553
779	20,512	6,523	27,814	788	64,991	3,808	69,587	21,981	798	...	...	1,20,180	1,20,180
5,509	1,083	143	6,735	1,355	18,368	3,082	22,805	8,576	475	...	...	38,591	38,591
30,008	65,691	6,714	1,08,413	13,088	2,37,628	7,878	2,58,494	75,854	3,727	5,093	...	4,51,581	4,54,138
2,562	1,941	...	4,503	305	43,936	953	45,194	11,956	199	874	...	62,726	63,585
100	4,223	...	4,323	...	20,618	...	20,618	4,973	...	...	...	29,914	31,787
83	2,874	...	2,957	351	14,581	...	14,932	6,612	3	...	...	24,504	24,504
2,745	9,038	...	11,783	656	79,135	953	80,744	23,541	202	874	...	1,17,144	1,19,000
1,92,944	10,09,207	22,582	12,23,733	1,46,149	20,42,791	20,315	22,69,255	6,27,780	25,144	40,725	7,303	41,33,970	41,72,787
2,65,670	10,22,138	14,324	13,09,182	1,44,339	20,22,672	10,104	21,77,115	5,98,491	24,660	1,55,699	8,074	42,73,821	43,22,787

DISTRICT BOARD.	IMPROVEMENT OF WATER-SUPPLY.									IMPROVEMENT OF INCLUDING VEGE	
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.		Watchmen employed to guard sources of drinking- water supply.		Total expenditure.	Village site improvements, i.e., laying out streets, drains, &c.	
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number and description of works.	Cost.	Sources and number of men employed.	Cost.		Number of villages.	Cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ORISSA DIVISION.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Cuttack	1	287 5 11	14	387 8 2	2 tanks.	199 8 0	.....	.....	874 6 1	.....	.....
Balasore	1	19 0 0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 0 0	.....	.....
Puri ... ..	...	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	306 5 11	16	387 8 2	2 tanks.	199 8 0	.....	.....	893 6 1	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	34	12,940 9 4	108	20,982 4 3	.....	29,748 1 4	.....	97	63,767 14 11	.....	2,360 0 0

VILLAGE SITES, &C., REMOVAL OF RANK TATION.				CONSERVANCY OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.			SANITARY ARRANGE- MENTS AT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.		OTHER OBJECTS CALCULATED TO PROMOTE THE SAFETY, HEALTH, COMFORT, AND CONVENIENCE OF RURAL POPULATION.		REMARKS.	
Removal of prickly pear and rank vegetation.		Total expenditure.	Names of towns and villages conserved.	Scavenging establishments.			Names of places conserved.	Cost.	Particulars.	Cost.		
Number of villages.	Cost.			Number of men and of carts.	Cost.	Arrangements made for the supervision of these estab- lishments.						
3	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
.....	Kowpur.	20 0 0	874 0 0	* Two new wells were sunk during the year, but payment for the same appears in the accounts for 1895-96; hence the 5th column, "cost," is blank.
.....	For free vaccination * in the district of Puri.	39 0 0	
.....	900 0 0	900 0 0	
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DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF POUNDS.			INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.			SURPLUS.			BALANCE.			REMARKS.
	Farmed.	Managed direct.	Total.	Farmed.	Managed direct.	Total.	Farmed.	Managed direct.	Total.	Farmed.	Managed direct.	Total.	Farmed.	Managed direct.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12*	13	14	15	16	17
ORISSA DIVISION.																
Cuttack	68	...	68	Rs. 3,750*	Rs. 295	Rs. 4,054	.....	Rs. 353†	Rs. 353	Rs. 3,750	Rs. 58	Rs. 3,701	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 294	* Including "proceeds of unclaimed stray cattle." † The amount of Rs. 354 expended during the year, shown in column 9, represents establishment and other charges of 1893-94. Balance due on 31st March 1895 from farmed out pounds Rs. 163-12.
Balasors	58	13	51	1,929	1,326	3,255	.....	995	995	1,929	331	2,200	...	...	995	
Puri	23	2	24	1,803	162	1,965	45	60	105	1,758	102	1,860	...	...	421	
Total	128	15	143	7,491	1,783	9,274	45	1,408	1,453	7,446	375	7,821	...	...	1,710	
GRAND TOTAL	3,401	113	3,514	4,17,612	15,855	4,33,477	17,153	10,363	27,516	4,00,473	5,488	4,05,961	...	...	52,501	
Total for 1893-94	3,288	168	3,456	4,17,491	22,954	4,40,415	12,945	14,546	27,491	4,04,116	8,408	4,12,524	Figures not available.			

GRANTS-IN-AID—concd.									SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN—			
PRIMARY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.				PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.			Grand total, primary schools.	Grand total.	Institutions.			
Lower.				Upper.	Lower.	Total.			Primary.	Secondary.	Special.	Total.
Stipendiary.	Paid by rewards.	Mixed.	Total.									
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
767	16,708	740	18,215	72	597	669	29,981	44,407	.....	550	.....	550
.....	4,788	769	5,557	106	607	613	8,230	11,549	552	.....	.....	552
554	8,863	602	9,919	.....	952	952	15,306	21,502	859	.....	.....	859
696	18,150	.....	18,855	213	705	918	25,634	34,858	290	528	47	865
597	3,483	47	4,127	707	120	827	8,666	19,582	457	.....	.....	457
455	4,463	563	5,481	369	488	857	9,003	13,254	122	217	455	794
3,069	56,464	2,621	62,154	1,467	3,369	4,836	96,820	1,45,152	2,250	1,295	592	4,077
.....
.....	16,127	.....	16,127	.....	517	517	19,018	27,636	153	338	.....	491
1,144	9,479	.....	10,623	.....	1,850	1,850	15,573	24,778	64	316	.....	410
585	8,160	1,047	9,792	.....	304	304	12,337	17,570	99	308	.....	407
168	8,136	.....	8,304	.....	1,758	1,758	14,870	24,374	28	415	.....	443
923	6,732	.....	7,655	132	903	1,035	11,975	21,419	309	449	.....	758
2,820	48,634	1,047	52,501	132	5,332	5,464	73,773	1,15,777	653	1,856	.....	2,509
.....
289	8,383	.....	8,652	96	201	297	12,314	17,163	186	327	.....	513
73	2,410	.....	2,483	.....	350	350	4,857	8,079	243	195	.....	438
516	2,876	352	5,744	.....	321	321	5,579	7,683	120	201	.....	321
1,910	8,213	4,546	14,669	.....	368	368	21,521	30,530	274	496	53	528
480	3,482	180	4,142	.....	198	198	5,907	8,073	234	309	115	658
.....	6,333	.....	6,333	.....	1,010	1,010	12,738	19,710	97	224	.....	321
3,248	31,697	5,078	40,023	96	2,448	2,544	62,914	91,238	1,154	1,758	168	3,074
.....
384	10,660	.....	11,044	659	1,643	2,302	18,715	29,921	306	368	.....	674
1,312	11,655	.....	13,967	126	1,872	1,998	23,256	33,136	1,056	.....	250	1,336
654	2,735	.....	3,389	100	2,116	2,216	10,012	16,931	75	400	.....	475
.....
30	15,836	2,273	18,139	223	1,582	1,805	24,671	32,083	141	324	249	714
.....
.....
2,380	40,886	2,273	45,539	1,108	7,213	8,321	76,654	1,12,071	1,608	1,092	499	3,199
.....
942	10,885	.....	11,827	99	3,464	3,563	22,800	27,761	237	320	545	1,106
1,744	7,748	160	9,652	.....	244	244	13,301	16,119	377	440	160	977
263	7,334	113	7,710	336	663	999	12,282	16,965	190	272	.....	462
2,940	25,967	273	29,189	435	4,371	4,806	48,383	60,845	804	1,032	708	2,544
.....
299	11,568	.....	11,867	.....	901	901	14,567	14,567	714	210	171	1,095
.....	5,440	1,293	6,733	.....	340	340	9,563	10,896	166	189	352	707
1,240	6,496	.....	7,736	.....	25	25	9,552	10,627	1,089	.....	255	1,344
396	10,250	.....	10,646	.....	1,006	1,006	13,466	14,231	90	670	279	1,030
.....	.....	9,652	9,652	.....	65	65	11,654	12,678	120	254	40	414
780	6,828	334	7,942	.....	332	332	10,333	11,588	252	357	98	707
.....	11,096	.....	11,096	.....	381	381	13,557	13,557	260	456	.....	716
2,715	51,678	11,279	65,672	.....	3,050	3,050	82,682	88,044	2,691	2,136	1,195	6,022

DISTRICTS.	MAINTAINED AND MANAGED BY BOARDS.																			
	INSPECTION.			SPECIAL SCHOOLS.			High schools.	MIDDLE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.			PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.								Grand Total, primary schools.	Grand Total.
	Sub-Inspectors.	Inspecting Parties.	Total.	Industrial schools.	Other schools.	Total.		English.	Vernacular.	Total.	Upper.				Lower.					
											Stipendiary.	Paid by rewards.	Mixed.	Total.	Stipendiary.	Paid by rewards.	Mixed.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.																				
Monghyr	2,694	2,887	4,981	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	1,757	1,757	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,757
Bhagalpur	3,521	2,012	5,533	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,620	.....	1,620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,620
Purnea	3,433	2,507	5,940	2,295	350	2,654	.....	.....	1,106	1,106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,700
Maida	1,891	932	2,34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	702	702	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	702
Total	10,560	8,338	19,188	2,295	350	2,654	1,000	1,620	3,565	5,185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,830
ORISSA DIVISION.																				
Cuttack	2,438	5,129	8,567	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	1,200	1,619	265	.....	.....	265	.....	.....	.....	.....	265	1,884
Balasore	3,238	4,441	7,679	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207	207	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207
Puri	2,685	1,584	4,268	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,865	1,865	103	.....	.....	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	1,868
Total	9,361	11,153	20,534	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	3,371	3,691	368	.....	.....	368	.....	.....	.....	.....	368	4,059
GRAND TOTAL ...	14,984	86,211	2,36,195	20,648	350	20,102	1,319	5,003	42,596	47,001	755	.....	.....	755	125	.....	.....	.....	980	70,302

GRANTS-IN-AID.												
TRAINING AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS.					MIDDLE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.				PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.			
Training schools for teachers.	Guru-training classes.	Industrial schools.	Other schools.	Total.	High schools.	English.	Vernacular.	Total.	Upper.			
									Stipendiary.	Paid by rewards.	Mixed.	Total.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	772	461	1,266	300	4	1,631	1,935
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,233	.....	1,233	22	.....	2,300	2,382
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,324	234	1,558	103	383	2,011	2,497
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,372	1,577	2,949	507	185	2,465	3,157
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	4,701	2,272	7,006	932	572	8,467	9,971
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,228	694	3,922	4,364	14	.....	4,378
28	130	.....	.....	130	.....	2,008	1,924	3,932	3,083	.....	.....	3,083
.....	44	120	.....	192	.....	2,079	1,005	3,084	.....	.....	2,032	2,032
28	174	120	.....	322	.....	7,315	3,623	10,938	7,447	14	2,032	9,493
517	614	846	1,207	3,184	2,054	1,19,630	65,289	1,86,973	73,358	24,776	38,437	1,36,601

GRANTS-IN-AID— <i>concd.</i>									SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN—				
PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.				PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.			Grand total, primary schools.	Grand Total.					
Lower.				Upper.	Lower.	Total.			Primary.	Secondary.	Special.	Total.	
Stipendiary.	Paid by rewards.	Mixed.	Total.										
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
616	4,558	2,486	7,660	.....	3,822	3,822	13,417	14,683	240	242	180	662
269	4,615	1,342	6,226	.....	536	536	9,144	10,377	244	229	.....	473
329	9,751	3,322	13,402	.....	119	119	16,018	17,576	231	201	.....	432
201	2,234	373	2,808	60	476	536	6,501	9,450	120	174	129	423	
1,415	21,158	7,523	30,096	60	4,953	5,013	45,080	52,086	835	846	249	1,930	
44	12,363	25	12,432	.....	1,277	1,277	18,087	22,139	441	676	312	1,429
367	6,643	.....	7,010	.....	702	702	10,795	14,919	106	153	120	379
163	3,242	69	3,474	58	310	368	5,874	8,958	150	502	240	899	
574	22,248	94	22,916	58	2,289	2,347	31,776	46,016	697	1,331	672	2,700	
19,170	2,98,732	30,188	3,48,090	3,356	33,025	36,381	5,21,072	7,11,229	10,722	11,340	3,993	26,055	

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BUILDINGS AND FURNITURE.			MISCELLANEOUS.								Grand Total.	Total expenditure on primary education.	Ratio of expenditure on primary education to total ordinary income.	REMARKS.
Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Total.	Payments to abolished schools.		Examination prizes and rewards.		Contingent charges.		Total.					
			Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.						
43	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59 (a)	60	61	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
185	.....	185	30	176	.....	2,327	161	540	3,304	26,512	21,574	11.8	(a) Figures taken from Appendix C.
.....	.....	.....	146	19	.....	1,329	28	693	2,253	20,256	16,487	9.5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	195	.....	584	81	434	1,294	29,002	23,275	15.1	
25	.....	25	170	90	.....	515	100	436	1,311	14,645	10,210	17.1	
210	.....	210	346	480	38	4,825	370	2,103	8,162	90,415	71,545	12.5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	820	.....	1,475	.....	506	2,801	36,820	29,869	26.3	* Includes in the total expenditure on primary education, column 59, as they are charges on account of lower primary scholarships.
.....	.....	.....	.....	506	.....	520	.....	383	1,409	24,613	19,602	34.9	
341	92	433	.....	57	.....	439	100	122	718	17,237	10,967	18.8	
341	92	433	.....	1,383	.....	2,434	100	1,011	4,028	78,670	60,438	26.6	
5,943	2,336	6,279	1,933	8,640	38	34,332	2,881	17,421	65,248	11,15,308	8,09,469	15.4		

1	Cutback	...	2,618	485	1,22,674	4,918	91	4,503	45,193	11,781	199	874	175	(a) 67,754	7,012	53.2	9.6	59.5	23.7	14.1	254
2	Balance	...	2,000	305	71,900	...	1,804	4,323	20,618	4,973	31,718	3,000	44.1	6.9	60.3	19.9	12.02	250
Includes exchange compensation allowance.																					
* Detail of column carried—																					
(c)—Original works.																					
Rs.																					
Civil buildings ... 2,574																					
Communications ... 2,574																					
Total ... 2,937																					
(d)—Repairs.																					
Rs.																					
Civil buildings ... 14,581																					
Communications ... 14,581																					
Total ... 14,932																					
Total																					
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**NOMINATION OF A REPRESENTATIVE TO A SEAT IN THE COUNCIL
OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR FOR MAKING LAWS AND
REGULATIONS ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE
MUNICIPALITIES IN THE ORISSA AND CHOTA
NAGPUR DIVISIONS.**

No. 5826A.

APPOINTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

Dated Calcutta, the 3rd December 1895.

THE appointment of the Hon'ble Maharaja Jagadindranath Roy of Nator as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council will expire on the 23rd January 1896. The Maharaja was appointed on the recommendation of the municipalities in the Rajshahi Division, and in accordance with the decision arrived at in paragraph 5 of the Resolution of this Government, dated 25th March 1893, the municipalities of the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions will be entitled to exercise the privilege of recommending a person for nomination to the Council to fill the Maharaja's vacant seat. The necessary notification will therefore now be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* specifying the groups of municipalities in the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions from which a recommendation will be made to the Lieutenant-Governor for the nomination of one seat in Council.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to prescribe that the same procedure shall be followed as was adopted in 1893 and in the summer of the present year, and that for the purpose of making its recommendation, each municipality concerned shall proceed to elect from amongst its own members an electoral representative, who shall be entrusted with full powers to vote for a member to represent the group in Council. It has been determined that only those municipal corporations which enjoy a clear income from municipal resources proper of Rs. 5,000 and over shall exercise the right of electing an electoral representative. The voting power of each of these representatives will be calculated by the income of the municipalities concerned according to the following scale:—

	Votes.
Municipalities with an income of Rs. 5,000 and less than Rs. 10,000 will be entitled to	1
Municipalities with an income of Rs. 10,000 and less than Rs. 20,000 to	2
Municipalities with an income of Rs. 20,000 and less than Rs. 50,000 to	3
Municipalities with an income of Rs. 50,000 and less than Rs. 1,00,000 to	4
Municipalities with an income of Rs. 1,00,000 and less than Rs. 1,50,000 to	5
Municipalities with an income of Rs. 1,50,000 and less than Rs. 2,00,000 to	6
Municipalities with an income of Rs. 2,00,000 and less than Rs. 2,50,000 to	7
Municipalities with an income of Rs. 2,50,000 and over to	8

3. Each municipality will elect one electoral representative only, and this representative shall be entitled to record, in behalf of the candidate he supports, all the votes of the municipality which he represents.

4. According to the scale above laid down, the following municipalities will now proceed to elect a delegate:—

Municipalities in the Orissa Division.

District.	Name of Municipality.	Ordinary municipal income.	Number of votes to be exercised by each representative.
		Rs.	
Cuttack	{ Cuttack ...	41,798	3
	{ Kendrapara ...	7,230	1
Balasore	... Balasore ...	15,568	2
Puri	... Puri ...	29,673	3
			9

Municipalities in the Chota Nagpur Division.

		Rs.	
Hazaribagh	{ Hazaribagh ...	7,899	1
	{ Chatra ...	5,054	1
Lohardaga	... anchi ...	16,002	2
Manbhum	... Purulia ...	15,016	2
			6

5. Under Rule IV. of the Regulations which have been framed by the Governor-General in Council with the sanction of the Secretary of State under section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, for Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor desires that intimation may be at once communicated by the Commissioners of the Divisions concerned to the Chairmen of the Municipalities enumerated in the above list, requesting them to arrange without delay for the convention for a special meeting of each municipality concerned, at which one of their members may be elected to represent them for the purpose of recommending the nomination of a member in the Lieutenant-Governor's Council. The name of the delegate selected must be reported by the Chairman of the Municipality concerned for the information of the Commissioner of the Division.

6. The period of two months which is contemplated under Rule VII of the Regulations quoted as the period within which a recommendation shall be made to the Lieutenant-Governor, is hereby declared to run from the date on which the Commissioners concerned (whichever is latest) issue their invitations to the Chairman of any Municipality to elect a delegate.

7. As soon as the electoral representatives are elected by the municipalities, they will be called upon by the Commissioners of the Divisions concerned (who will act in concert for this purpose) to meet together on an early and convenient date with special reference to the limit of time imposed under Rule VII of the Regulations. The place of meeting will be in the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, and delegates will be allowed their travelling expenses according to the scale laid down for the attendance at meetings of members of District Boards.

The names of all candidates put forward at such meeting shall be duly proposed by one of the electoral representatives present. The election shall be by ballot, and the person elected must obtain a majority of the votes of the representatives present. If on occasion of the first ballot an absolute majority is not obtained, the candidate who obtains the least number of votes shall be withdrawn from the election, and another ballot shall then be held for the remaining candidates, and so on until an absolute majority is obtained.

The electoral representatives present at this meeting shall elect among themselves a Chairman, who shall preside and be responsible for the fair and proper exercise of the ballot vote.

As soon as the election is made, the Chairman of the meeting shall without delay report to the Chief Secretary to Government the name of the person so elected with the number of votes obtained, and any other information which it may appear desirable to communicate, and on behalf of the meeting shall recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor to nominate for Council the person so elected.

8. Attention is drawn to the following Rule VI of the Regulations which have been framed by the Governor-General in Council and Secretary of State :—

VI.—It shall be a condition in the case of any person to be recommended by a Municipal Corporation or group of Municipal Corporations that he shall be a person ordinarily resident within the municipality or the district in which it is situated, or in some one of the municipalities constituting the group or of the districts in which they are situated. A similar condition shall also apply to persons to be recommended by District Boards.

Under this rule it is not necessary that persons recommended shall be members of any municipality or District Board concerned, but they must be ordinarily resident within the division from which the recommendation is made. Subject to this condition, the rules declare no limit of qualification, and it is left to the electoral representatives to recommend a person under Rule V(c) according to the majority of their votes.

9. It is expected of Divisional Commissioners and District Magistrates that they will afford any assistance which may be required of them and do their utmost to facilitate the smooth working of the election. At the same time it must be distinctly understood by all officers of Government of every department and grade that they are prohibited from interfering directly or indirectly with the free choice of a candidate by the elective bodies, or from attempting to influence or direct the action of these bodies in any way. No indication should be given by any official of the manner in which he himself personally intends to vote. All officers are warned that any violation of these orders will be severely dealt with.

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be furnished to the Commissioners of the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions for information and guidance, and for communication to the municipalities in their Divisions.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. S. COTTON,

Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 2nd December, 1895.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather cloudy. Prospect of *aman* crop very bad. Reaping of *aman* has commenced. Sugarcane very good. *Rabi* being sown. Condition of cattle good. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at an average price of 15½ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall nil. Weather getting cooler. *Aman* paddy is being harvested with poor results in the Ghatal subdivision. The high lands in the Contai subdivision have given an unfavourable outturn. *Rabi*, indigo, and sugarcane are doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

					Srs.	
Midnapore	16	} per rupee.
Contai	...	...	...	...	21
Tamluk	...	...	...	...	16
Ghatal	...	...	...	...	14 to 15

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* continues; prospects unfavourable except in the low lands and in the south of the district. *Rabi* sowings almost over. Sugarcane doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—

					Srs. c.	
Sadar	12 to 14 0	} per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	...	...	15 0
Basirhat	...	...	...	...	15 3¼
Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	...	16 0

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *rabi* crops nearly finished. Harvesting of *aman* commenced; estimated outturn eight annas. Indigo, mulberry, and sugarcane are doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 14 seers per rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *chhatan* paddy going on. Cultivation of *rabi* crops nearly over. Standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

					Srs. c.	
Sadar	...	...	...	...	17 to 22 0	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	...	17 8	
Satkhira	...	...	...	...	14 3	

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather warm during the day. Condition of standing crops good. Paddy is being cut. Sowing of *rabi* crops over. Rain much needed for these crops. Common rice sells from 15 to 16 seers per rupee. No report of cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Rangpur.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of *aman* commenced. Sowing of winter crops going on. Rain wanted. Prospects generally good. Common rice selling from 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease.

Pabna.—No rain. *Aman* rice promises to yield an average outturn. Other crops good on the whole. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* rice commenced; prospects fair. *Rabi* crops being sown. No cattle-disease. Fodder available. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Prospects of late winter rice not good. *Rabi* sowings continue. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—No rain. Harvesting of paddy in progress. *Rabi* and poppy sowings completed; the latter reported to be on the whole promising and fairly forward for the time of the year. Common rice selling from 18 to 23 seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.

Gaya.—No rain. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of moisture. Rice being harvested. Price of common rice at Sadar 14 seers per rupee against an average of 17 seers.

Champan.—No rain. *Rabi* sowings continue. Winter rice being harvested; 12 annas outturn estimated. Poppy had to be resown in many places, but is doing well. Common rice selling from 18 to 22 seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Paddy harvest in progress. Rain wanted for *rabi* crops. Poppy sowings completed. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Common rice selling at 16½ seers per rupee.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aghani* paddy still continues. Sowing of *rabi* is almost over. Prospects of indigo fair. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 17 seers 10 chitaks per rupee at Sadar.

Purnea.—No rain. *Aghani* harvest proceeds. *Rabi* sowings continue; prospects fair. Cattle-disease in Sadar thana. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 15 to 24 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *laghu sarad* continues. *Guru sarad* maturing. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	22	5	} per rupee.
Jajpur	29	10	
Kendrapara	31	3	
Banki	31	8	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of paddy continues; average outturn 8 to 12 annas. Rain wanted for *rabi* crops. Poppy promises well. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—No rain fell during the week. Harvesting of rice is in progress, and the outturn, as previously reported, is expected to be below the average, except in parts of Northern and Eastern Bengal and in Orissa. The sowing of the *rabi* and poppy crops is nearly over; the latter is doing well, but for the former the moisture is reported insufficient in Bihar and North Bengal. Sugarcane is generally a good crop, and the prospects of indigo are fair. Cattle-disease still exists in the Sadar thana of Purnea; elsewhere the cattle are in good condition. The price of common rice continues steady.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 3rd December, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 24th to 30th November 1895.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.		
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.				
1895.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.			
Nov.	24th	136.5	9.5	30.012	69.9	81.3	21.9	59.4	63.6	0.508	59.4	71	N and calm ...	36	Nil	Chiefly clear,		
"	25th	136.5	9.0	.051	70.3	81.6	21.4	60.2	64.2	.519	60.0	73	N and calm ...	38	"	Chiefly clear,		
"	26th	137.5	9.6	.009	69.6	80.2	19.6	60.6	63.5	.512	59.6	72	NNE and calm ...	42	"	Clear, D.		
"	27th	131.6	9.3	29.991	68.4	79.9	21.0	58.9	62.6	.493	58.6	73	NNW and calm ...	32	"	Chiefly clear,		
"	28th	129.3	9.4	.991	68.0	80.4	21.0	59.4	63.2	.505	59.2	73	NNW and calm...	29	"	Chiefly clear,		
"	29th	134.0	8.2	30.008	70.3	80.3	19.9	60.4	63.8	.507	59.4	68	ESE, N by E and calm.	49	"	Partially cloudy, D.		
"	30th	134.0	9.7	.065	71.4	81.3	20.2	61.1	64.9	.530	60.6	69	ENE, N by E and calm.	45	"	Clear, D.		

The mean pressure of the seven days ...	Inches.	30.018
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...		30.004
The total number of hours of bright sunshine ...	Hours.	64.7
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...		76.1
The mean temperature of the seven days ...		69.7
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...		71.4
The extreme variation of temperature ...		22.7
The maximum temperature ...		81.6
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour ...	Miles.	7
The mean relative humidity ...	%	71
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...		71
The total fall of rain from 24th to 30th November 1895 ...	Inches.	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...		Nil
The total fall from 1st January to 30th November 1895 ...		39.38
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...		65.15

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

D, dew; =, fog.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING, 8 A.M., SATURDAY,
THE 30TH OF NOVEMBER 1895.

At the close of the previous week ordinary north-east monsoon weather prevailed over the whole province, and conditions were nearly normal. On the 24th of November, or the first day of the week under review, a moderate increase of pressure occurred, and pressure became in distinct excess, while a fall of temperature of about half to one degree took place, and the night temperatures became distinctly below the normal, though the day or maximum temperatures were still in small excess. Almost similar changes occurred on the 25th, but on the 26th a moderate fall of pressure commenced, though the temperature continued to fall. The changes on the 27th were small, but similar in character to those on the 26th; and though the day temperatures were still above the normal by about 1° to 2°, the night or minimum temperatures were in defect by about 1° to 3°. On the 28th the changes of pressure and temperature were very small and rather variable, and weather continued fine except in and near the hills, where it became a little disturbed, and a few showers fell which were reported on the 29th instant. On that day also though the changes of pressure were very small, the mean temperature at most stations had increased by about 1° to 2°, and both day and night temperatures were usually in small excess. Weather, however, was still very slightly disturbed in the hills, and one or two showers fell, while a little increase of cloud proportion was noticed at the stations in the plains. On the 30th a brisk increase of pressure had occurred, the rise at many of the Bihar stations exceeding a tenth of an inch, and again a considerable excess pressure was established over the province. Temperature on this day was also in distinct excess, the variation from the normal mean equalling about 2°.

Throughout the week except in and near the hills in North Bengal on the 28th and 29th instants, fine settled weather has again prevailed, and a fairly steady northerly wind current has been reported at practically all stations. Except also for a few local showers in and near the hills no rain has been reported throughout the week.

Pressure.—The mean pressure for the week has been in slight excess in all districts, the usual variation equalling from 0.02" to 0.03".

Temperature.—The average mean temperature for the week over the whole province has been 0.7° in excess of the normal, the seat of the largest excess having been in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, where it has ranged from one to two degrees.

The actual temperatures registered over the province and their variation from the normal values are, however, best seen in the table below, where the average temperature data for nine selected stations in different districts of the province are given.

Table showing the excess or defect of the actual mean temperature from the normal for the week ending Saturday, the 30th November 1895.

	Normal mean maximum temperature for the week ending 30th November.	Actual mean maximum temperature for the week ending 30th November 1895.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.	Normal mean minimum temperature for the week ending 30th November.	Actual mean minimum temperature for the week ending 30th November 1895.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.	Normal mean daily temperature for the week ending 30th November.	Actual mean daily temperature for the week ending 30th November 1895.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.
Cuttack	83.9	84.1	+0.2	62.4	61.6	-0.8	73.2	73.8	+0.4
Calcutta	79.2	80.7	+1.5	60.8	59.9	-0.9	70.0	70.4	+0.4
Narayanganj	82.2	81.4	-0.8	62.5	62.5	0	72.4	72.0	-0.4
Burdwan	80.9	81.8	+0.9	60.4	60.3	-0.1	70.7	71.1	+0.4
Patna	77.8	79.2	+1.4	55.6	57.6	+2.0	66.7	68.4	+1.7
Gaya	78.8	82.7	+3.9	54.4	56.9	+2.5	66.6	69.8	+3.2
Purnea	70.2	81.5	+11.3	55.0	56.2	+1.2	67.1	68.9	+1.8
Hazaribagh	73.9	76.6	+2.7	54.1	55.8	+1.7	64.0	66.2	+2.2
Darjeeling	62.6	49.7	-12.9	40.0	39.1	-0.9	46.3	44.4	-1.9

Rainfall.—Except a few local showers of no practical importance, which have fallen in and near the hills of North Bengal, there has been no rain again in the plains of Bengal during the week under review.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 30th of November 1895 :—

01 NOVEMBER 1895.

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.				Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th October 1895.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.	Average.		Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.	
South-West Bengal ...	84.3	55.7	81.8	59.4	70.7	+0.2	Nil	0.02	-0.02	0.00	0.05	-0.05	Nil	0.28	1.31	1.89	
North Bengal ...	82.8	54.9	80.6	59.8	70.1	+0.9	Nil	0.02	-0.02	0.00	0.08	-0.08	0.17	0.16	0.53	1.49	
East Bengal ...	83.3	56.0	81.1	60.3	70.8	-0.4	Nil	0.03	-0.03	0.00	0.09	-0.09	0.21	0.72	0.61	2.63	
Bihar ...	84.2	50.9	80.5	55.9	68.2	+1.0	Nil	0.06	-0.06	0.00	0.15	-0.15	0.01	0.14	0.15	1.04	
Orissa ...	85.3	54.5	83.2	60.7	72.0	-0.1	Nil	0.16	-0.16	0.00	0.18	-0.18	0.61	1.26	2.94	3.52	
Chota Nagpur ...	83.4*	52.0*	79.0*	55.4*	67.2*	+1.9*	Nil	0.11	-0.11	0.00	0.20	-0.20	Nil	0.32	1.82	1.05	

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 3rd December 1895

A. PEDLER,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 24th to 30th November 1895.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, pdst 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1895.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
November	24th	30.071	71.6	83.5	23.8	59.7	77.9	68.1	.558	62.1	58	Nil
"	25th	.117	72.4	83.8	22.9	60.9	77.8	68.4	.569	62.6	59	Nil
"	26th	.069	71.4	82.1	21.4	60.7	77.2	67.6	.549	61.6	59	Nil
"	27th	.050	70.4	82.3	23.9	58.4	76.1	66.4	.519	60.0	58	Nil
"	28th	.048	70.9	82.3	22.9	59.4	75.6	64.8	.470	57.2	53	Nil
"	29th	.050	71.3	81.8	21.1	60.7	77.4	68.6	.582	63.2	62	Nil
"	30th	.130	72.1	82.8	21.4	61.4	76.6	68.6	.593	63.8	65	Nil

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days ... 30.076
 The mean temperature of the seven days ... 71.4
 The extreme variation of temperature ... 25.4
 The maximum temperature ... 83.8

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days ... 59%

The total fall of rain from 24th to 30th November 1895 ... Nil

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 2nd December 1895.

C. LITTLE,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

*Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 30th November 1895,
as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 30TH NOVEMBER 1895.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 1ST DECEMBER 1894.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	353	58,665	963	435	40,050	549
Jute ...	635	2,13,000	3,729	376	1,13,275	2,169
Firewood ...	132	84,160	1,269	87	52,545	802
Other articles ...	745	2,02,485	3,019	868	2,28,087	3,352
Total ...	1,865	5,58,300	8,980	1,766	4,33,957	6,872

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

*Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of
September 1895, as compared with the same month of the previous year.*

STAPLES.	1895.		1894.		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1895.	1894.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	924	.....	749	.....	924	749	175	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European ...	137	.....	161	.....	137	161	.....	24
Piece-goods, European ...	363	.....	511	.....	363	511	.....	148
Ditto, Indian ...	2	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Non-intoxicating—								
Others ...	3	.....	1	.....	3	1	2	.....
Dyes and Tans—								
Cutch ...	4	.....	2	.....	4	2	2	.....
Turmeric ...	8	.....	.....	78	81	78	3	.....
Grain and pulse—								
Rice in the husk ...	.....	88	5	13	88	18	70	.....
Do, not in the husk ...	6	486	95	499	492	594	.....	102
Gram and pulse ...	149	39	9	7	188	16	172	.....
Others ...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw ...	.....	22	.....	22	22	22	.....	.....
Skins of Sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—								
Raw ...	.....	10,736	3	4,339	10,736	4,342	6,394	.....
Gunny-bags and cloth ...	16	3	12	2	19	14	5	.....
Leather, manufactured ...	8	.....	6	.....	8	6	2	.....
Liquors—								
Wines ...	3	.....	2	.....	3	2	1	.....
Metals—								
Brass, wrought ...	12	1	11	8	13	19	.....	6
Iron ...	27	.....	64	2	27	66	.....	39
Others ...	.....	13	1	17	12	18	.....	6
Oils—								
Kerosine ...	134	.....	190	.....	134	190	.....	56
Castor ...	12	.....	.....	3	12	3	9	.....
Cocanut ...	10	.....	5	.....	10	5	5	.....
Others ...	173	.....	183	.....	173	183	.....	10
Oilseeds—								
Linseed ...	.....	16	.....	4	16	4	12	.....
Rape and mustard ...	216	.....	39	34	216	73	143	.....
Til or jinjili ...	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	35	.....	35
Paper and pasteboard ...	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee ...	2	.....	19	.....	2	19	.....	17
Dried fruits and nuts ...	28	67	.....	89	95	99	.....	4
Others ...	10	105	70	33	115	103	12	.....
Salt ...	404	.....	210	.....	404	210	194	.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts ...	.....	768	8	210	768	218	550	.....
Pepper ...	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Chillies ...	3	8	32	11	11	43	.....	32
Others ...	3	.....	9	7	3	16	.....	13
Stone and lime ...	8	30	11	.....	38	11	27	.....
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	7	.....	13	.....	7	13	.....	6
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	70	547	27	367	617	394	223	.....
Timber ...	21	.....	27	.....	21	27	.....	6
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured ...	115	34	101	42	149	143	6	.....
All other articles of merchandise ...	429	217	568	231	646	849	.....	203
Total ...	3,313	13,252	3,146	6,113	16,565	9,259	8,014	708

HARRY STUART,

Joint-Auditor and Examiner of Accounts.

CALCUTTA, the 27th November 1895.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 23rd November 1895, on 813 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	203,260	1,06,480 0 0	10,19,200 0	2,43,530 0 0	12,390 0 0	3,62,400 0 0	31,680	45,186	76,866
Or per mile of railway ...	250	131 0 0	1,254 0	300 0 0	6 4 0 0	6 453 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 20 weeks of half-year ...	3,826,927	17,51,341 0 0	1,81,35,953 0	40,37,360 0 0	2,62,289 0 0	60,70,990 0 0	593,113	724,270	1,317,383
Total for 21 weeks ...	4,030,187	18,57,821 0 0	1,91,55,153 0	42,80,890 0 0	2,94,679 0 0	64,33,390 0 0	624,793	769,456	1,394,249
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	200,166	1,09,098 0 0	11,00,501 0	2,47,826 0 0	42,282 0 0	3,99,206 0 0	32,577	48,432	81,009
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	246	134 0 0	1,354 0	305 0 0	20 0 0	459 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	3,715,463	17,45,777 0 0	1,94,27,784 0	40,87,552 0 0	3,98,684 0 0	62,32,313 0 0	611,587	786,077	1,397,664

a Audited up to 5th October 1895.
 b Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 23rd November 1895, on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	30,760	11,690 0 0	95,310 0	9,910 0 0	170 0 0	21,770 0 0	3,550	3,000	6,550
Or per mile of railway ...	246	94 0 0	762 0	79 0 0	1 0 0	174 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 20 weeks of half-year ...	643,430	2,15,989 0 0	16,78,892 0	1,67,463 0 0	4,406 0 0	3,87,858 0 0	74,381	58,921	133,302
Total for 21 weeks ...	674,190	2,27,679 0 0	17,74,202 0	1,77,373 0 0	4,576 0 0	4,09,628 0 0	77,931	61,921	139,852
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	31,905	12,359 0 0	74,446 0	5,687 0 0	208 0 0	18,254 0 0	3,645	2,339	5,984
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	255	99 0 0	596 0	45 0 0	2 0 0	146 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	635,546	2,08,368 0 0	12,44,617 0	1,14,557 0 0	4,523 0 0	3,27,448 0 0	77,931	48,592	126,523

* Audited up to 5th October 1895.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 23rd November 1895, on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	22,650	7,560 0 0	75,090 0	7,120 0 0	210 0 0	14,890 0 0	2,858	2,230	5,088
Or per mile of railway ...	263	88 0 0	873 0	83 0 0	2 0 0	173 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 20 weeks of half-year ...	404,997	1,37,141 0 0	7,62,076 0	63,064 0 0	4,672 0 0	*2,04,377 0 0	47,560	21,361	68,920
Total for 21 weeks ...	427,647	1,44,701 0 0	8,37,166 0	70,184 0 0	4,882 0 0	2,19,767 0 0	50,427	23,591	74,018
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	22,430	7,794 0 0	68,120 0	6,474 0 0	523 0 0	14,791 0 0	2,476	2,210	4,686
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	261	91 0 0	792 0	75 0 0	6 0 0	172 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	298,203	1,33,874 0 0	6,75,262 0	59,054 0 0	4,510 0 0	1,97,438 0 0	45,465	28,206	73,671

* Audited up to 5th October 1895.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER, 11, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION REVIEWING THE REPORTS ON THE WORKING OF MUNICIPALITIES IN BENGAL DURING 1894-95.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MUNICIPAL.

Calcutta, the 9th December 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 4387M.

READ—

The Reports from the several Commissioners of Divisions on the working of Municipalities in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (except Calcutta) during the year 1894-95.

Read again—

The Resolution reviewing the Divisional Commissioners' reports on the working of Municipalities during the year 1893-94.

THE following Resolution reviews the reports submitted by Commissioners of Divisions on the working of Municipalities in Bengal during the year ending on the 31st March 1895. Five of the reports were sent in punctually; those from Dacca and Rajshahi were a few days late; the Presidency report was three weeks and the Burdwan report about five weeks behind time. The Commissioner of the last-named Division explains that this was due mainly to the failure of the important Municipalities of Howrah and Hooghly to submit their reports in proper time. The Government of India attach much importance to the punctual submission of the Provincial Resolution, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that District Officers will endeavour in future to induce the Municipalities in their districts to send in their reports in good time.

2. *Number of Municipalities, Population and Rate-payers.*—The number of Municipalities—146—remained unchanged. The table in Appendix A shows the date of establishment of each Municipality, the population within municipal limits, and the number of rate-payers in each. The population under municipal administration according to the Census of 1891—no allowance being made for subsequent increase—was 2,725,434, against 2,727,620 in the previous year, the small decrease being due to the re-adjustment of the boundaries of certain Municipalities in the Patna Division.

3. The number of rate-payers was 459,750, or 4,210 less than in 1893-94, and their percentage to the total municipal population 16·8, against 17·0 in the previous year. The decrease occurred in the Burdwan, Presidency, Patna, and Bhagalpur Divisions, and appears to have been mainly due to the system, which was prescribed last year, of counting actual rate-payers and not holdings. In Cuttack the number increased by 1,404, owing to the practice in former years of treating as rate-payers only persons who paid house-tax. The instructions given last year seem on the whole to have been complied with, and the statistics of rate-payers, having now been corrected and compiled on a uniform principle, will in future years be some test of the activity of Municipal Commissioners in revising their lists of assesses.

4. *Results of elections held during the year.*—General elections were held in the Municipality of Hazaribagh and in Kharar, in the district of Midnapore. Elections were also held in two wards of the Darbhanga Municipality owing to certain irregularities in the general elections held towards the close of the previous year, with the result that the same gentlemen who were returned at the previous election were re-elected without a contest. Both at Hazaribagh and Kharar only one ward election was contested, the percentage of voters who attended being 43·2 and 12·3 per cent., respectively, of the number entitled to vote. There were in all 50 bye-elections, of which only 12 were contested; the percentage of attendance of voters in the contested cases varied from 52·7 at North Dum-Dum to 4·6 at Baduria, both in the 24-Parganas district. Only in five instances did the electors fail to choose a Commissioner, and in two cases the full number of Commissioners was not elected. This was due to the omission to nominate candidates within the prescribed time. The vacancies were filled by appointment under section 16 of the Act. Great interest appears to have been displayed in the bye-elections held in the Municipalities of North Dum-Dum, Raniganj, Santipur, and Darbhanga.

5. *Constitution of Committees.*—The following table shows for each Division how the Municipal Committees were constituted, and compares the percentages of the total figures for each class with those of the previous year:—

NAME OF DIVISION.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.				RACE.		OCCUPATION OR PROFESSION.									
	Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Europeans.	Natives.	Government servants.	Zamindars and landholders.	Pleaders and mukhtars.	Planters.	Merchants, traders and money-lenders.	School-masters (other than Government employes).	Medical practitioners.	Government pensioners.	Unspecified.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Burdwan	2	140	224	366	27	339	56	78	80	1	59	24	29	10	29	
Presidency ... ..	...	227	334	561	18	545	50	178	73	...	72	32	30	34	58
Rajshahi ... ..	...	87	98	185	41	144	41	30	49	9	17	2	13	5	19
Dacca ... ..	...	114	112	226	8	218	36	48	70	...	17	12	8	4	31
Chittagong	1	32	40	73	8	65	16	12	24	...	8	3	...	1	9	
Patna ... ..	...	178	193	369	45	324	60	146	93	2	45	6	8	2	37
Bhagalpur ... ..	...	74	94	168	23	145	26	38	30	2	17	2	4	6	43
Orissa ... ..	...	41	34	75	5	70	23	14	25	...	2	3	...	3	5
Chota Nagpur ... ..	...	75	40	115	19	96	28	14	35	...	15	3	1	4	15
Total	3	966	1,171	2,140	194	1,946	372	528	479	14	252	87	93	69	246	
Percentage on total ...	*1	45·1	54·7	...	9·0	90·9	17·3	24·6	22·3	·6	11·7	4·6	4·3	3·2	11·4	
Ditto for 1893-94 ... ..	...	45·2	54·7	...	9·0	90·9	16·8	24·3	22·8	·6	11·3	5·1	3·9	3·1	11·7

For the Province as a whole the composition of the Committees is unaltered. Looking to Divisional figures, however, in Burdwan the proportion of medical practitioners rose from 3·2 to 7·9 per cent., and that of school-masters (other than Government servants) fell from 11·7 to 7·9 per cent. In the Presidency there was an increase in the representation of Government servants (1·6), and merchants, traders and money-lenders (2·8), most of the other heads showing a decrease. In Chittagong the proportion of members of the trading class fell from 15·1 to 10·9, while the number of seats held by Government servants and the unspecified rose to a corresponding extent. In the Patna Division the representation of the landed interests increased by 2·5 per cent., and that of the legal profession fell off from 27·0 to 25·2 per cent. In the Orissa Division the number of zamindars and landlords serving as Municipal Commissioners rose from 9 to 14, whilst that of Government servants fell off from 26 to 23. Lawyers held most seats in Chota Nagpur (30·4 per cent.), Orissa (33·3), Chittagong (32·9) and Dacca (31·0), and fewest in the Presidency Division (12·9); the landed interest was most largely represented in the

Presidency (31·6) and Patna (31·4); and the trading element was strongest in Burdwan (16·1), Chota Nagpur (13·0), Presidency (12·7), and Patna (12·1), and weakest in Orissa (2·6).

6. *Attendance at meetings.*—The results of the year show an improvement both as to the number of meetings and the attendance of the Commissioners at them. There were in all 2,663 meetings held during the year against 2,359 in 1893-94. Of these, 225 meetings, or 8·4 per cent., were unsuccessful or adjourned, as against 206, or 8·7 per cent., in the previous year. The Sherpur Municipality in the Mymensingh district held the largest number of meetings, viz. 42, of which 8 had to be adjourned; Cossipur-Chitpur comes next with 39, which were all successful. In 1893-94 twenty-five Municipalities held more than 20 meetings, and 24 had less than 12 meetings; but during the year under review 48 Municipal Boards met more than 20 times, and only 12 failed to hold at least one meeting a month. Conspicuous among the latter are the important townships of Gaya (population 80,383), Darbhanga (population 73,561), and Jamalpur in Monghyr (population 13,089). Although there is an element of truth in the remark of the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division that the disposition on the part of Municipal Commissioners to hold frequent and crowded meetings by no means indicates a corresponding energy in actual work, still on the whole experience tends to show that the holding of meetings with reasonable frequency is the best, if not the only means of keeping up an active interest in municipal business; and in any case the statutory provision requiring the Commissioners to meet at least every month ought not to be disregarded. In future the reasons for not meeting monthly should be fully explained. The Commissioners of Muzaffarpur, Purnea, Rangpur and Hazaribagh also held a comparatively small number of meetings. The smallest number of meetings were held in Jagdispur (7), Jhalda (5), and Chanduria (4). Of these, the Municipality of Jhalda has been abolished with effect from 1st April 1895, and a proposal to abolish the last-named Municipality is also under the consideration of Government.

7. In 96 towns, as against 93 in 1893-94, more than one-half the number of Commissioners on the average attended each meeting. The highest percentage of attendance was 80·0 at Rajpur, where the Commissioners held 20 successful meetings, while Cossipore-Chitpur stands second with a percentage of 77·6 at 39 meetings, all of which were successful. In three towns less than one-third of the Commissioners attended the meetings; but among these were the important Municipalities of Patna and Darbhanga and the small town of Baduria in the 24-Parganas. Patna shows the worst results in the Province in this respect, the attendance falling as low as 13·6 at 16 meetings, while Darbhanga shows a percentage of 27·2 at 10 meetings.

8. *Ward Committees.*—There were Ward Committees in 20 towns, against 24 of the previous year, and the weight of opinion seems on the whole to be adverse to them. The difficulty is to arrive at a suitable division of duties between them and the main body of Commissioners. If large powers are given to the Ward Committees they are apt to absorb the functions of the Municipal Executive and to act independently where uniformity should be aimed at, while on the other hand if the duties entrusted to them are trivial they lose interest in their work, and do nothing. The Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to think that the best results are likely to be attained by a combination of the two possible alternatives referred to in last year's Resolution. The Ward Commissioners might be placed in general executive charge of the wards for which they are elected, and at the same time Sub-Committees might be formed for the purpose of dealing with specific subjects, such as finance, dispensaries, schools, markets, sanitation, and the like. Where the Commissioners take a real interest in their work this system would ensure that all questions would be fully discussed from several points of view, would promote uniformity of administration in the various wards, and assist the general body of Commissioners in arriving at a decision on questions referred to them in meeting. The system of placing Commissioners in charge of the wards which they represent was in force in 39 towns, and is reported to have worked satisfactorily in many places. The policy adopted at Ranchi was to divide the town into as many blocks as there are Commissioners, both elected and appointed, each block being placed in charge of a Commissioner for the purpose of inspection. At Nator the Municipal Commissioners were put in executive charge of the works done in their respective wards, and all bills for works had to be certified by the supervising Commissioner before any payment was made. In the Burdwan Division sub-committees were formed during the year in thirteen

Municipalities for working out the details of important questions before their submission to special or general meetings for final decision. The Commissioner thinks that this practice greatly conduces to the despatch of business. In the Purulia Municipality there were six standing sub-committees, which are reported to have given much assistance to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, and three similar sub-committees were formed in Chaibassa.

9. *Assessments and Taxation.*—The rate on holdings was in force in thirty-five towns, and a tax on persons, according to their circumstances and property, was levied in the remainder, Government property being assessed to the rate on holdings. In 21 towns the tax on holdings was assessed at the maximum rate allowed by the law; the names of the remaining 14 towns and

Name of Municipality.	Rate of tax. Rs.	Name of Municipality.	Rate of tax. Rs.
Hooghly and Chinsura	6½	Narayanganj	6½
Howrah	7½*	Patna	7½*
Krishnagar	6	Monghyr	6½
Ranaghat	6½	Jamalpur	7
Santipur	6½	Bhagalpur	7
Darjeeling	6*	Purnea	6
Dacca	8*	Sahibganj	5

* The legal maximum in these places is 10 per cent. on the annual value of holdings, and for the rest of the municipalities in the province it is 7½ per cent.

the rate at which the tax was levied in them are shown in the margin. The maximum for Howrah and Patna was raised from 7½ to 10 per cent., under Bengal Act IV of 1894, which came into force in August 1894, and no steps have as yet been taken to enhance the rate. Two places—Krishnagar and Monghyr—have raised the rate

to 7½ per cent. since the close of the year, in order to carry out drainage schemes, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that all the towns shown in the table will follow this good example if they need an increase of income to enable them to carry out similar useful projects. Dacca and Bhagalpur are in urgent need of money for the extension of their water-works, and the Commissioners of the former town have recently been informed that their application to consolidate their existing loans and to incur a fresh loan will not be favourably considered until the rate of taxation is raised to the maximum of 10 per cent., as it is unreasonable that a Municipality, which escapes a water-rate, whilst it enjoys the benefits of a supply of filtered water, should not levy house-tax at the maximum rate, so as to meet the charges for maintenance and interest on loans. The tax on persons, which is in force in 111 municipalities, was levied at rates varying from ¼ per cent. on the estimated income of the assessee, as in the Ghatal Municipality, to 2 per cent. at Sonamukhi. In some places there is no fixed rate, the assessment being fixed arbitrarily in each case.

10. The incidence of taxation per head of municipal population varied between Rs. 4-6-7 in the Darjeeling Municipality and 2 annas 11 pies in the small Municipality of Ramjibanpur in the Midnapore district. The average for the whole Province (excluding Calcutta) rose from 12 annas 9 pies in the previous year to 13 annas and 7 pies. In 31 towns, as against 28 in the previous year, the incidence of taxation exceeded one rupee. All of these are in Bengal Proper, whilst in the Divisions of Patna, Bhagalpur, Orissa and Chota Nagpur not a single town attains to this standard of taxation. On the other hand, in the Rajshahi Division, which has the highest average incidence in Bengal, taxation is nowhere less than one rupee a head, except in Rangpur, where the rate is ten annas and ten pies. In 62 towns, as against 68 in the previous year, the incidence of taxation was less than 8 annas per head. The following important towns, which form the head-quarters of districts, continue to be lightly taxed:—

Name of Municipality.	Incidence of taxation.				Name of Municipality.	Incidence of taxation.					
	1893-94.		1894-95.			1893-94.		1894-95.			
	As.	P.	As.	P.		As.	P.	As.	P.		
Bankura	...	6	10	7	3	Balasore	...	8	6	9	5
Gaya	...	9	6	9	10	Hazaribagh	...	5	5	5	1
Arrah	...	7	0	7	2	Ranchi	...	9	2	8	7
Darbhangha	...	5	8	5	3	Daltonganj	...	6	1	6	1
Chapra	...	7	5	7	3	Purulia	...	9	4	12	3
Motihari	...	8	0	8	0	Chaibassa	...	6	7	6	2
Puri	...	13	8	12	8						

There was a satisfactory increase in taxation in the Municipalities of Muzaffarpur, Monghyr and Purulia.

11. The incidence of taxation, low as it is generally, would be further reduced if the large amount of taxes paid by Government on State buildings were excluded

from the calculations. The following interesting figures, collected by the Commissioner of Dacca, show what a large proportion of the income from taxation in some of the municipalities in his Division is derived from the State:—

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Population.	Taxation of all kinds.	Taxes paid by Government for State buildings.	Percentage of assessment of tax on Government buildings to total taxation (column 4 on column 3).
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	
Dacca	82,321	1,12,915	5,675	5.0
Narainganj	17,715	38,843	1,923	4.9
Nasirabad	11,555	26,722	4,002	14.9
Netrokona	9,821	3,345	171	5.0
Tangail	17,973	5,500	536	9.7
Faridpur	10,774	9,853	1,829	18.5
Madaripur	13,772	7,562	658	8.7
Barisal	15,482	21,899	4,119	18.8
Pirojpur	12,246	5,273	355	6.7
Patuakhali	4,885	2,337	185	7.9
Total for all Municipalities	255,026	2,62,646	19,878	7.5

The Lieutenant-Governor fully agrees with the following remarks of the Commissioner of Dacca on the state of things disclosed by the above statistics:—

“That on the whole Government pays 7.5 per cent. of these taxes rising in Barisal to 18.8 per cent., is the most striking feature of municipal administration in this Division. In Nasirabad, Faridpur, and Barisal the general tax-payer contributes rather more than he can afford towards Municipal Government, especially when it is remembered that, if he be a native of the district, he also contributes something through the District Board.”

The Commissioner of Patna raises the further point that the incidence of taxation, as now calculated on sub-columns 5 to 12 of Statement II, exaggerates the burden borne in so far as it includes the income derived from both on ferries, water-rate and conservancy, and suggests that a column should be added to show separately the incidence of the house and personal taxes which would represent more truly what the residents in towns contribute to the cost of municipal administration generally, as distinguished from payments for special services such as water-supply and the cleansing of latrines.

Name of town.	Amount of increase.	Rs.
Ghatal	1,041	
Kharar	501	
Debhatta	682	
Darjeeling	5,230	
Jamalpur (Mymensingh)	1,614	
Madaupur	945	
Patna	8,918	
Tikari	867	
Siwan	596	
Muzaffarpur	6,102	
Sitamarhi	1,253	
Monghyr	2,064	
Balasore	1,100	

towns, and resulted in an increase of income in all but 12 cases. The best financial results were obtained in the towns mentioned in the margin. In the town of Bihar, in the Patna district, a revision made by a paid assessor, which came into force on the 1st April, added Rs. 3,291 to the tax on persons and Rs. 3,000 to the latrine tax. The largest decrease was in Midnapore (Rs. 1,041) and Revelganj (Rs. 492). The reason assigned for the decrease in Midnapore is that about 572 dilapidated holdings, which had been assessed before, were struck off the list of holdings at the present

The Dacca, Chittagong, Orissa and Rajshahi Divisions have the best results all round, and show a creditable advance on last year's collections. All the municipalities in those Divisions collected over 80 per cent. of their demands, except Rangpur, where the collections were only 64·7 per cent. of the demand. Patna and Rajshahi have the bulk of their municipalities in the first group. In the important Divisions of Burdwan and the Presidency the results are again bad. Bhadreswar in the former and Maniktala in the latter Division are placed in the lowest group of all. The latter town collected only 45·5 per cent. of its total demand of Rs. 1,00,895 or 64·3 per cent. of its current demand of Rs. 50,897, and the Commissioner rightly remarks that the Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah, Babu Shamadhub Roy, who has been Chairman since the end of 1892, ought to have set a better example of methodical and business-like administration. On the general question of securing punctual collection of municipal dues, the following remarks of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur go to the root of the matter and indicate the course of action which all municipalities should endeavour to adopt:—

"It appears to me that in the majority of the municipalities in which the collections are unsatisfactory, no attempt is made to strictly enforce the provisions of sections 118 and 121 of the Municipal Act. If the Commissioners have the bills and notices of demand written out in advance and served as soon as each quarter begins instead of allowing the collecting establishment to wait until the quarter is well advanced and impose penalties on all defaulters who choose not to pay the tax due by them within the time allowed, there can possibly be no accumulation of arrears. Once introduce the system of issuing bills and notices in the beginning of every quarter and proceed against all defaulters according to law, the collections cannot fail to be kept up to the mark, and will tend in time to become automatic."

15. In 30 towns more than 95 per cent. of the demands was collected

	Percentage of collections.		Percentage of collections.	
Gaya	... 99·9	Kendrapara	... 99·1	during the year, and among them
Jagadispur	... 99·7	Cox's Bazar	... 99·2	the results of the 11 municipalities
Narainganj	... 99·4	Nalchiti	... 99·0	named in the margin show what
Deoghur	... 99·3	Tikari	... 98·7	can be done by careful adminis-
Sonamukhi	... 99·2	Tamluk	... 98·7	tration. In all these places the
		Roserah	... 98·5	collections exceed 98 per cent.,
				whilst in eight of them there was

no arrear at the close of the year, the remissions in every case being less than 1 per cent., except at Roserah, where these amounted to 1·4 per cent. The Lieutenant-Governor congratulates these municipalities on their successful management and specially commends the Commissioners of the large town of Gaya, where, with a small remission of Rs. 41, no arrear was left out of a total demand of Rs. 49,106.

16. The average percentage of remissions for the whole Province has risen from 4·3 in 1893-94 to 5·4, the increase being shared by five Divisions, the percentage being highest in the Presidency Division, where it rose from 6·1 to 9·9. There was a reduction in the remaining four Divisions, viz., Rajshahi, Patna, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. Remissions exceeding 10 per cent. on demand were granted in the following 11 municipalities:—

Name of Municipality.	Percentage of remissions on total demands.	Percentage of outstanding balance on total demands.
Midnapore	... 12·3	18·3
Maniktala	... 29·8	24·5
Baranagar	... 10·1	12·0
South Suburban	... 11·09	25·3
South Dum-Dum	... 12·6	19·9
North ditto	... 17·4	17·2
Naihati	... 10·2	19·6
Santipur	... 14·5	22·6
Nadia	... 28·08	9·6
Jamalpur (Mymensingh)	... 11·1	...
English Bazar	... 22·6	14·1

The above figures point to the danger of a tendency to reduce large outstanding balances by wholesale remissions. Much of what was written off during the year would probably have been realised had prompt measures been taken in proper time. Municipal incomes everywhere are made up of a large number of petty sums collected from a population which comprises

a large number of poor people. Delay in collecting necessarily results in the accumulation of irrecoverable arrears, and for this reason the law makes municipal dues payable at the beginning of the quarter to which they relate and provides an effective procedure for realising them. The whole question is one of method and administration; and where the collections are bad, the fault rests with the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, who have either failed to work out, or to carry into effect, an effective system of serving bills and notices of demand, and to compel their subordinates to carry out orders with regularity and despatch and above all to account for their collections at the shortest possible intervals, if not every day.

17. *Fresh imposts levied during the year.*—In the Municipalities of Baranagar and Maniktala, in the 24-Parganas, fees were levied for the first time, under section 263 of the Bengal Municipal Act, from milkmen, cartmen, livery stable-keepers and keepers of hackney carriages, &c. The house-service tax under Part IX of the Bengal Municipal Act was imposed in parts of Maniktala, Kushtia and Kumarkhali. A water-rate was introduced at Nasirabad and Arrah, and the tax on vehicles and animals was levied in Hajipur.

18. *Income and expenditure.*—The following table shows separately for each Division the opening and closing balances, the income and the expenditure of its municipalities, during 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

NAME OF DIVISION.	Opening balance.		Income during the year.		Total fund available for expenditure.		Total expenditure.		Closing balance.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	72,163	39,466	7,40,319	12,61,306	8,12,482	13,00,772	7,71,766	12,55,494	40,716	45,278
Presidency ...	1,17,587	1,73,459	6,24,935	6,32,361	7,42,522	8,05,820	5,67,785	6,86,084	1,74,737	1,19,736
Rajshahi ...	49,340	39,139	3,16,076	4,05,889	3,65,416	4,45,028	3,26,275	3,56,493	89,141	88,535
Dacca ...	36,199	25,916	3,54,684	3,48,272	3,90,883	3,74,168	3,64,965	3,46,989	25,920	27,179
Chittagong ...	9,909	50,803	1,18,199	83,000	1,28,108	1,33,806	77,202	1,14,785	50,066	19,021
Patna ...	73,562	1,15,833	7,71,864	9,04,446	8,45,426	10,20,279	7,29,609	8,76,560	1,15,317	1,43,719
Bhagalpur ...	31,170	40,008	2,10,259	2,32,373	2,41,429	2,72,381	2,01,421	2,40,043	40,005	26,538
Orissa ...	5,387	7,156	1,12,372	1,11,097	1,17,769	1,18,253	1,10,603	1,14,190	7,156	4,663
Chota Nagpur ...	21,602	17,252	66,447	66,621	88,049	83,873	70,740	71,073	17,399	12,800
Total ...	4,16,919	5,09,035	33,15,155	40,45,345	37,32,074	45,54,380	32,20,364	40,67,711	5,11,710	4,86,669

There was a satisfactory increase both in income and expenditure. The differences which appear in all Divisions, except Bhagalpur and Orissa, between the closing balance of 1893-94 and the opening balance of 1894-95, are due to the readjustment of the accounts of certain municipalities after their balances had been verified by the Accountant-General. In Ghatal the Municipal Commissioners invested a sum of Rs. 1,000 in Government securities, but continued to include it in the balance at credit of the municipality. This has now been rectified.

19. The closing balances were again often unduly large, and sometimes exceeded 50 per cent. of the year's income. In some cases reasons are assigned, such as that funds were being set apart for the execution of projects of drainage or water-supply: that loans had been received from Government and not yet spent; or that works had been undertaken and not completed within the year. The reports show that the Commissioners of Divisions are attending to the subject, and orders should be passed in each case when the annual estimates are submitted for consideration. In some cases the municipalities erred on the other side; and so far exhausted their balances that they were unable to pay their establishment and meet other current expenses during the month of April 1895. Prominent among these are the following cases:—

Name of Municipality.	Total income of year.	Closing balance.	Name of Municipality.	Total income of year.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Raniganj ...	16,845	207	Sherpur (Mymensingh) ...	7,600	26
Ghatal ...	6,603	86	Daudnagar ...	4,218	1
Hooghly and Chinsura ...	46,112	153	Chapra ...	36,359	81
Jahanabad ...	4,931	31	Motihari ...	15,700	131
Rajpur ...	7,063	38	English Bazar ...	14,688	5
South Barrackpore ...	17,387	80	Balasore ...	16,131	84
Kumarkhali ...	5,390	13	Ranchi ...	17,268	18
Rangpur ...	31,071	32	Lohardaga ...	3,612	27

The question of what minimum balance should be maintained in each municipality is separately under consideration, and Government is in correspondence with the Commissioners of Divisions on the subject.

INCOME.

20. The table in paragraph 18 shows a total increase in the income of municipalities in Bengal of Rs. 7,30,190. The increase under the debt and suspense heads amounted to Rs. 6,33,447, against Rs. 2,39,589 in the previous year; and the net increase in the income available for expenditure may therefore be taken at Rs. 96,743.

21. The following table shows the revenue derived from taxation proper in each Division in 1894-95 and in each of the four preceding years:—

YEAR.	NAMES OF DIVISIONS.									
	Burdwan.	Presidency.	Rajshahi.	Dacca.	Chittagong.	Patna.	Bhagalpur.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpur.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1890-91 ...	Rs. 5,43,474	Rs. 4,19,602	Rs. 1,76,072	Rs. 2,10,760	Rs. 49,737	Rs. 3,56,439	Rs. 1,29,983	Rs. 67,704	Rs. 38,189	Rs. 19,91,960
1891-92 ...	5,43,855	4,56,940	1,75,379	2,29,153	53,298	3,83,542	1,45,281	65,911	40,797	20,96,163
1892-93 ...	5,88,357	4,36,448	2,03,564	2,39,403	51,169	3,81,908	1,59,245	76,310	38,865	21,75,359
1893-94 ...	5,71,793	4,43,654	2,04,781	2,42,967	50,206	3,92,136	1,52,909	82,010	39,445	21,79,901
1894-95 ...	5,84,253	4,74,507	2,12,813	2,62,646	56,418	4,27,627	1,71,872	82,479	40,825	23,13,485
Increase since 1890-91.	40,779	54,905	36,741	51,886	6,681	71,188	41,889	14,775	2,636	3,21,525
Percentage of increase.	7.5	13.0	20.8	24.6	13.4	19.9	32.3	21.8	6.9	16.1

22. The total income from taxation during 1894-95 shows an increase of Rs. 1,33,584, or 6.12 per cent., over that of the previous year, as against an increase of .2 per cent. in 1893-94 over that of 1892-93. The increase occurred in all Divisions, and was largest in the Presidency and Patna, where it came to Rs. 30,853 and Rs. 35,491 respectively.

23. The statement in Appendix E compares the details of income under each head separately for each Division during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95, and the following figures give the difference between the receipts of the two years for the whole Province:—

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Total receipts (1894-95.)	COMPARISON WITH 1893-94.		
		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Municipal rates and taxes—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(a) Tax on houses and lands ...	8,16,912	30,149	...	3.8
(b) „ on animals and vehicles ...	1,88,265	2,355	...	1.2
(c) „ on professions and trades ...	36,317	6,654	...	22.4
(d) Tolls on roads and at ferries ...	1,38,887	17,540	...	14.4
(e) Water-rate ...	44,920	9,860	...	28.1
(f) Lighting rate ...	34,998	...	772	2.1
(g) Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	4,50,747	32,726	...	7.8
(h) Tax on persons according to circumstances and property.	5,89,379	31,156	...	5.5
(i) Miscellaneous (penalties, &c.)	13,060	...	584	4.2
2. Realizations under special Acts ...	1,01,470	...	6,945	6.4
3. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation.	2,98,145	24,587	...	8.9
4. Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes).	1,22,928	...	54,745	30.8
5. Miscellaneous ...	61,547	4,762	...	8.3
6. Extraordinary and debt—				
(a) Sale proceeds of Government securities and withdrawals from Savings Bank.	8,859	7,790	...	728.7
(b) Loans ...	8,55,000	5,57,000	...	186.9
(c) Realisations of sinking fund for repayment of loans.	8,310	1,186	...	16.6
(d) Advances ...	1,57,567	39,799	...	33.7
(e) Deposits ...	1,18,034	27,672	...	30.6
Total ...	40,45,345	7,93,236	63,046	22.0
Net increase ...	...	7,30,190	...	...

24. *Rate on the value of holdings.*—This tax yielded a revenue of Rs. 8,16,912, being Rs. 30,149, or 3·8 per cent., more than in the previous year. The increase was shared by all Divisions, except Burdwan and Chittagong, where the receipts fell off, and Chota Nagpur, where the rate on holdings is not in force. In the Burdwan Division there was a heavy decrease of Rs. 9,982 in Howrah, due entirely to lax supervision on the part of the Secretary and the tax daroga. The former has retired from the service of the municipality, and the latter has been compelled to resign. In the Presidency Division, Maniktala had the large increase of Rs. 5,399 owing to the introduction of the contract system of collecting. For the short collections in Santipur, the inadequate excuse is given that collection work was stopped when the accounts were under audit towards the close of the year. In the Rajshahi Division there was an increase in the Darjeeling Municipality, caused by a general revision of the assessment. Dacca and Narainganj are said to have made better collections and to have assessed new holdings. In Patna there was an increase of Rs. 14,064, owing partly to the collection of arrears and partly to revision of assessment. In the Bhagalpur Division the increase was due to the revision of assessment in Monghyr, to the increase in the number of holdings in Jamalpur, and to better collection of arrears at Bhagalpur, Purnea, and Sahibganj. The latter cause also explains the increase of Rs. 1,329 in Cuttack.

25. *Tax on Animals and Vehicles.*—The receipts from this source rose in the Chittagong, Bhagalpur, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur Divisions. In the remaining Divisions there was a slight falling off. In the Presidency Division the heaviest decrease was in Lalbagh (Rs. 1,167), of which no explanation has been given. The decrease in Baranagar and Naihati is reported to be due to the new section 147A. of the amended Municipal Act restricting the levy of fees to one municipality, and in Santipur, to the non-payment of the fees during the year by a person to whom they had been irregularly farmed out. The farming of fees for cart registration is open to serious objections, and has been rightly stopped by the Commissioner. The decrease in the Satkhira Municipality is ascribed to the fact that cart-owners are avoiding registration by taking advantage of the obscurity of the words "habitually used" in section 142 of the Act. This question has recently been before the High Court in connection with a case which arose in the small Municipality of Chanduria. A cart owner was prosecuted under section 146 of the Municipal Act for not registering his cart under section 142. It was admitted that he lived and kept his cart outside the Municipality, and used it inside the Municipality twice a week throughout the year. The Deputy Magistrate who tried the case held that the cart had not been habitually used in Chanduria within the meaning of section 142, and therefore acquitted the accused. Against this decision an appeal was ordered by Government with the object of obtaining an authoritative interpretation of the word "habitually," regarding which there has been much difference of opinion. The Hon'ble Judges decided that although the word was not capable of being exactly defined as a matter of law, still it denoted some degree of frequency, and, in order that a cart may be said to be used habitually within the limits of a Municipality, it must be used within those limits oftener than not. They therefore upheld the judgment of the Lower Court. The decision, which has been circulated for the information of all Municipalities, will probably lead to a substantial decrease in the income from fees for cart registration.

26. *Tax on professions and trades.*—All Divisions, except Orissa, show an increase under this head, the largest amount being in the Dacca Division, where it rose from Rs. 1,913 during 1893-94 to Rs. 4,059 during the year under review. In the Dacca Division this tax was levied for the first time during the year at Faridpur, Madaripur, Barisal and Jhalokati.

27. *Tolls on ferries.*—There are no tolls on roads in the Province, nor do ferries exist in any of the municipalities of the Chota Nagpur Division. In other Divisions the income from ferry tolls shows an increase, the largest being in the Patna Municipality (Rs. 8,757), which was due to more favourable settlements. The re-opening of the ferry over the Gandak, consequent on the collapse of the Victoria Bridge, caused an increase of revenue at Muzaffarpur. In the Presidency Division the income has decreased by a net sum of Rs. 1,337, owing chiefly to the reduction of income from the Jiaganj ferry in the Lalbagh Municipality, on account of the action of the East Indian

Railway Company. It is reported that an arrangement with the Railway Company is under consideration.

28. *Water-rate.*—This rate was levied for the first time in the Nasirabad and Arrah Municipalities. In the former the total receipts amounted to Rs. 5,424, and in the latter only to Rs. 71, as the tax was introduced shortly before the close of the year. The only other municipalities where the tax is in force are Burdwan, Darjeeling and Bhagalpur, and in these places there was an increase of income, due to revision of assessment and better collections.

29. *Lighting-rate.*—This rate was levied only in the Howrah Municipality. The collections of 1893-94 were lower than those of 1892-93 by Rs. 678; and in the year under report there was a further decrease of Rs. 772. The falling off is attributed partly to large remissions for vacant holdings and to an inconvenient arrangement for collecting the rate, which is now being altered.

30. *Conservancy, including scavenging and latrine rates.*—The large advance of Rs. 32,726 in the receipts under this head was distributed among all the Divisions except Orissa and Chota Nagpur, where there was a decrease of Rs. 815 and Rs. 1,003 respectively. The Burdwan and Presidency Divisions show advances of Rs. 10,715 and Rs. 8,766 respectively.

31. *Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property.*—Under this head there was an increase of a little over 5 per cent., distributed, as shown in the margin, among all Divisions except Bhagalpur, where the receipts declined by Rs. 182.

Of the 111 municipalities in the Province in which this tax is in force, 69 show an increase and 42 a falling off of income. The increase was most marked in the following municipalities, where it is ascribed for the most part to revision of assessment and improved collections:—

Name of Division.	Amount of increase.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	2,602	
Presidency ...	15,065	
Rajshahi ...	1,940	
Dacca ...	5,068	
Chittagong ...	2,443	
Patna ...	444	
Orissa ...	2,125	
Chota Nagpur ...	1,658	
		Rs.
Baranagar ...		2,376
North Barrackpore ...		1,427
Naihati ...		1,190
Berhampore ...		5,279
Lalbagh ...		3,191
Nasirabad ...		1,928
Comilla ...		1,273
Brahmanbaria ...		1,098
Sitamarhi ...		1,250
Cuttack ...		1,193
Balasore ...		1,019
Purulia ...		2,097

The Berhampore Municipality has added largely to its income by paying its collecting staff by commission instead of by fixed salaries, and the Lieutenant-Governor thinks this system might be more generally adopted. For the decline in the receipts, which has occurred in many municipalities, various reasons are assigned, such as agricultural depression, death and migration of rate-payers, and in the Municipality of Chatra in Hazaribagh, the embezzlement of collections by the tax daroga. But the real reason for the low collections, whether of this tax or of the rate on houses, is the neglect of the executive of the municipalities to organise and enforce an efficient system of making collections, and to exercise constant supervision over the subordinate agency employed. Both conditions are essential. No system will work automatically; no amount of supervision will make up for want of system.

32. *Other sources of revenue.*—There was a decrease of Rs. 6,313 in the rate levied in the municipalities of Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktala for the maintenance of the fire-brigade under Bengal Act IV of 1883, as amended by Act I of 1894, owing to the change in the law in respect of the fee payable on account of licenses for warehouses.

33. *Grants from Provincial and Local Funds.*—The table in Appendix L shows in detail the contributions received by municipalities from Provincial and Local Funds, as well as the contributions from other sources during the last

two years; and the following statement summarises and classifies the contributions in 1894-95:—

PURPOSE FOR WHICH MADE.	Provincial.	District Fund.	Other funds and public charity.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Medical	3,431	23,168	35,285	61,884
Education	4,105	...	994	5,099
Public Works	20,624	...	18,537	39,161
Other purposes ... ..	...	2,518	6,500	9,018
Total	28,160	25,686	61,316	1,15,162

The most important of the items shown in Appendix L are a grant of Rs. 10,000 from Provincial Funds as an instalment of a total contribution of Rs. 50,000 for the improvement of the town of Khulna, and a contribution of Rs. 5,275 to the Muzaffarpur Municipality towards the execution of a drainage project.

34. *Gifts by private individuals.*—The Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge here certain further instances of liberality on the parts of private gentlemen which do not find a place in Appendix L. In the town of Bally bathing ghats were commenced by Babus Kristo Dhone Coomar and Hari Das Pal at a cost of Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 8,000, respectively. A tank belonging to the Dighapatia Raj, in the Jessore Municipality, was re-excavated at the cost of the estate. In Darjeeling, Raja Ban Bihari Kapur, Manager of the Burdwan Raj, gave land to widen the roadway at the Chaurasta, and His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Bihar granted a site for a water reservoir at Rockville. Kumar Bhupendra Narain, the Civil Medical Officer of Pabna, added at his own cost to the charitable dispensary a building for moribund and destitute cases. Messrs. Ralli Brothers laid out Rs. 4,704 on a ghat and road at Narainganj. The zamindars of Gauripur improved the drainage of the Netrakona market. Babu Durgopal Lal, of Hassua, gave Rs. 1,500 to the Gaya Municipality for the construction of a moribund ward in the Pilgrim Hospital, and Babu Chote Lal Sijwar, C.I.F., had the Surajkund tank in the town cleansed for the second time in three years at a cost of Rs. 1,300. In the Tikari Municipality Babu Shiva Gulam Misir, one of the Municipal Commissioners, completed a public tank, commenced in 1893-94, at a total cost of Rs. 1,000. The Maharani of Dumraon constructed a well at Buxar, and Babu Hazari Mull, a Municipal Commissioner, built a *dharmsala* in Bettiah. Rai Gunga Pershad Singh Bahadur, of Darbhanga, made a donation of Rs. 18,350 for the construction of a hospital at Laheria Serai, and Babu Gajraj Sahai contributed Rs. 2,000, and Babu Baldeo Sahu and Mohant Deodar Rs. 1,000 each towards the Muzaffarpur drainage scheme.

EXPENDITURE.

35. The total municipal expenditure of the province (excluding Calcutta) was Rs. 40,67,711 against Rs. 32,20,364 of the preceding year, being an increase of Rs. 8,47,347, most of which is accounted for by the expenditure on water-works which came to a lakh in Arrah, more than 5 lakhs in Howrah, and nearly half a lakh in Cossipore-Chitpur. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 4,86,669 against Rs. 5,11,710 in 1893-94. The statement in Appendix F shows the percentage that the expenditure under each of the principal heads

bears to the total outlay (excluding debt and suspense heads). For the whole province the percentages for the two years are as follows:—

YEAR.	General estab- lishment.	Lighting.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy.	Medical.	Vaccination.	Public Works.	Education.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1893-94 ...	10.9	5.5	5.1	9.5	27.9	9.4	.6	18.2	4.5
1894-95 ...	8.8	4.2	21.8	7.2	23.4	8.7	.49	15.5	3.6

36. The following statement shows the expenditure of 1894-95 under its main heads, and also shows how these totals have varied from those of the previous year:—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Total ex- penditure in 1894-95.	COMPARISON WITH 1893-94.		
		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5
1. General Administration—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(a) Office Establishment, &c.	1,86,265	843	...	.4
(b) Collection of taxes, &c.	1,46,142	3,607	...	2.5
(c) " " tolls	1,787	...	510	22.6
(d) Survey of land	3,378	838	...	32.9
(e) Refunds	2,145	...	1,348	9.9
(f) Pensions and gratuities	1,114	70	...	6.6
2. Public Safety—				
(a) Fire (establishment, &c.)	29,552	2,146	...	7.8
(b) Lighting	1,60,596	...	5,571	3.3
(c) Police	12,530	616	...	5.1
(d) Rewards for destruction of wild animals.	3,001	...	489	14.2
3. Public Health and Convenience—				
(a) Water-supply	7,97,303	6,41,619	...	412.1
(b) Drainage	2,73,741	...	12,943	4.5
(c) Conservancy (including road clean- ing and watering) and latrines.	8,84,861	44,012	...	5.2
(d) Hospitals and dispensaries	3,31,052	48,863	...	17.3
(e) Vaccination	18,644	...	184	.9
(f) Markets and slaughter-houses	22,908	1,927	...	9.1
(g) Pounds	6,147	...	1,947	24.05
(h) Dāk bungalows and serais	419	65	...	18.3
(i) Arboriculture, &c.	9,727	...	1,379	12.4
(j) Public Works—				
(i) Establishment	65,736	1,246	...	1.93
(ii) Buildings	60,458	14,518	...	31.6
(iii) Roads	4,52,097	20,646	...	4.7
(iv) Stores	7,956	2,014	...	33.8
4. Public Instruction	1,36,524	...	343	.2
5. Contributions for general purposes	7,190	1,595	...	28.5
6. Miscellaneous	1,60,428	20,776	...	14.9
7. Extraordinary and Debt—				
(a) Investments (Government secu- rities and Savings Banks).	10,734	4,627	...	75.7
(b) Payment to sinking funds	4,524	...	5,976	56.9
(c) Provident Fund withdrawals	468	468	...	...
(d) Repayment of loans	39,404	24,545	...	165.3
(e) Advances	1,46,726	8,000	...	5.7
(f) Deposits	84,154	34,996	...	41.5
Total ...	40,67,711	8,78,037	30,690	26.3
Net increase ...	...	8,47,347	...	...

37. *Office and Collection Establishment.*—The total expenditure on office establishment shows a small increase of Rs. 843, and that on collection establishment of Rs. 3,607. The number of municipalities where this item exceeded one-fourth of their whole expenditure fell from fourteen to three. The system of paying collection establishments by commission was introduced during the year in the municipalities of Maniktala, North Dum-Dum, Krishnagar, Santipur, Kushtia, Berhampore, Jangipur, and Khulna in the Presidency Division, and the fact that in all of these places, except Santipur, the percentage of establishment charges has fallen promises well for its success.

38. *The prevention of fire.*—The expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 27,406 to Rs. 29,552, the increase being mainly in Cossipore-Chitpur, where the contribution towards the Metropolitan Fire Brigade amounted to Rs. 24,103 against Rs. 14,714.

39. *Lighting.*—The expenditure fell from Rs. 1,66,167 in 1893-94 to Rs. 1,60,596. The number of municipalities which spend nothing on lighting fell from 33 to 23; but among the latter were North and South Barrackpore with a population of over 20,000 each; Barh with 12,000, and Chatra with nearly 11,000 inhabitants. The Commissioners of these places should be pressed to take the matter in hand.

40. *Water-supply.*—The total expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 1,55,684 to Rs. 7,97,303, of which Rs. 7,36,231 was spent on original works and Rs. 61,072 on maintenance. The large advance in capital expenditure was due to the construction or extension of water-works in Howrah (Rs. 5,13,432), Arrah (Rs. 1,00,000), Cossipore-Chitpur (Rs. 46,156), Bhagalpur (Rs. 10,901), Maniktola (Rs. 8,330), and Burdwan (Rs. 6,459). The scheme for supplying the town of Howrah with filtered water and a loan of Rs. 15,00,000 for the purpose were sanctioned by Government during the year; the works were started in November 1894, and will probably be completed by April 1896. The sum of Rs. 1,00,000 spent at Arrah represents the contribution paid by the municipality towards the cost of the water-works constructed by a joint-committee of the Municipality and the District Board, and opened during the year. The negotiations for the supply of filtered water from the mains of the Calcutta Corporation to the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality were concluded during the year, and a scheme for the supply of a minimum of 31,000 gallons daily, at the rate of 4 annas per thousand gallons, was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 80,202. The charge was met from savings, and no money was borrowed for the purpose. The successful completion of the scheme was mainly due to the efforts of the Chairman, Rai Gopal Chandra Mukherjee, Bahadur, formerly an Executive Engineer, who supervised the execution of the project free of charge. A project for extending the water-works at Bhagalpur, so as to benefit the poorer quarters of the town, at a cost of 3 lakhs has recently been sanctioned by Government. This scheme owes its origin to the energy of a former Magistrate, Mr. F. H. Skrine, and the persevering efforts and personal liberality of the present Chairman of the Municipality, Rai Shib Chunder Banerjee Bahadur.

41. The Commissioners of the Raniganj Municipality are negotiating with the East Indian Railway to supply the town with water from the Damodar river for a fixed monthly charge, the works necessary for filtration and distribution of the water being executed by the municipality in consultation with the Sanitary Board. A scheme for the supply of filtered water to the town of Midnapore is under discussion between the Commissioners and the Sanitary Board. No progress was made in the comprehensive scheme for the supply of filtered water from the mains of the Calcutta Municipality to the riparian municipalities of North and South Barrackpore, Baranagore, and North Dum-Dum owing to the absence of Mr. Kimber, Engineer of the Calcutta Corporation, on long leave. It is proposed to connect the South Dum-Dum Municipality with the cantonment water system, and the Commissioner of the Presidency Division has been asked to have a definite scheme prepared. In Darjeeling, the Municipal Commissioners have decided to introduce the Pasteur-Chamberland filter, and their decision has been confirmed by Government since the close of the year. The works for supplying fresh river water to the moats around the residence of the Nator Raj family and the Laldighi, a tank in that town, on which nearly the whole population of the town depend for their water-supply, were completed during the year at the cost of

the Raj, and their maintenance will be supervised by the District Engineer. The Municipal Commissioners of Pabna applied for a loan of Rs. 20,000 for improving the water-supply of the town, but the scheme has been returned for revision. Rupees 1,672 were spent in Gaya in completing certain experiments in the bed of the river Phalgu in connection with the projected water-works, and Rs. 939 in making a survey of the town for the same purpose. Since the close of the year the Swetganga tank at Puri, which has long been in a filthy condition, was cleansed by the Rani of Puri to whom it belongs, and the water, though still far from pure, is said to have been greatly improved.

42. In addition to these large schemes, petty improvements in the supply of drinking water were effected in many municipalities by sinking wells, excavating and reclaiming tanks and guarding them from pollution. These reforms, though small in themselves, go a long way to lessen the number of preventible diseases which owe their origin to bad drinking water. The remarks of the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division on this point, which apply generally to all the municipalities in the Province, deserve quotation :—

“One of the most urgent wants of the municipalities in this Division is good drinking water, just as improved drainage is the chief need in rural areas, and it is satisfactory to find that this fact is now more widely appreciated than it used to be. The amendments to the Municipal Act have given much greater powers to Municipal Commissioners in the way of reserving tanks and closing tanks and wells whose water is unfit for use, and it is hoped that as these larger powers are more generally realised they may be more widely employed. If Municipal Commissioners and local proprietors will bestir themselves to preserve their tanks free from pollution, I feel confident that in a little while public feeling will side with them, and although numbers will continue to disregard every sanitary precaution, yet it will be possible for those who desire to drink pure water to obtain it. If, further, Municipal Commissioners will utilise the provisions of sections 198 to 200 of the Municipal Act, and if, lastly, the Sanitary Commissioner will issue a few simple instructions for the disinfection and purification of wells, much can be done to prevent outbreaks of disease and to preserve lives, which are now sacrificed to sheer ignorance and apathy.”

43. *Drainage.*—The total sums spent on original works and on establishment during the year were Rs. 2,02,413 and Rs. 71,328 respectively. Out of the capital outlay Rs. 1,08,768 were devoted to the completion of the drainage scheme in the Patna Municipality, and Rs. 53,925 to the works constructed at Muzaffarpur. After excluding these two items, the total capital expenditure on drainage works in the rest of the municipalities stands at Rs. 39,720 against Rs. 30,051 calculated in the same manner in 1893-94. The maintenance charges show an increase of Rs. 5,665 over the expenditure of the previous year. Besides Patna

	Rs.
Howrah	6,312
Maniktola	6,172
Berhampore	3,615
Jessore	2,347
Rampur Boalia	3,205
Darjeeling	3,317
Dacca	3,826
Madhubani	2,605
Bhagalpur	3,044
Puri	4,763

and Muzaffarpur the municipalities named in the margin incurred considerable expenditure on drainage, but in most of them the charge falls under the head of maintenance and repairs.

A drainage scheme estimated to cost Rs. 1,75,000 has been drawn up by the Municipal Commissioners of Burdwan, but the embarrassed state of their finances will preclude them from taking it up for many years to come. This is much to be regretted,

for the Sanitary Commissioner believes the prevalence of malarial fever in the town to be due mainly to the obstruction of both surface and subsoil drainage, and to the existence of unwholesome tanks and depressions which serve as cess-pools. These no doubt can be dealt with in detail, but nothing short of a comprehensive project will diminish the saturation of the soil which generates malarial fever. It would be well for the Municipality to consider whether, by acting in concert with the District Board, it might not be possible to frame a project for dealing with the town and its immediate surroundings under the Sanitary Drainage Act.

The Hooghly-Chinsura Municipality has under consideration a scheme for gradually draining the town on a regular system. Projects were also prepared for Uttarpara and Baidyabati, but in the former case the Sanitary Board rejected the map drawn up, and in the latter the proposal was found too expensive. In Serampore money was spent on a drainage channel, but the expenditure incurred under this head in past years is said to have been wasteful, and the matter is now under enquiry. In Howrah no important drainage works were

undertaken, but a survey party was employed during the year at a cost of Rs. 6,312 for the preparation of a drainage scheme under the supervision of the Sanitary Engineer and the Resident Engineer of the Howrah water-works. A drainage project for Bally was drawn up in 1893-94, but Rs. 20,000 is wanted to carry it out, and the Municipal Commissioners have not yet decided what to do. In the Presidency Division surveys were made and maps prepared in Ranaghat, Kumarkhali, Nadia and Kushtea, but nothing further was done, and the two latter municipalities stated that their incomes were too limited to admit of their undertaking any comprehensive projects. The scheme for draining the town of Krishnagar by opening up the Anjona khal has been under discussion ever since the Lieutenant-Governor's visit in 1891. The Government has promised to assist the municipality by a considerable grant from Provincial funds. In Meherpur and Jessore a good deal was done to get rid of stagnant water by simply digging ditches, and if due regard is paid to the levels and the ditches are looked after, so that a continuous flow is kept up, this plan may meet the needs of most rural municipalities. A loan of Rs. 18,000 was granted to the Jalpaiguri Municipality for the improvement of the drainage of the town, and Rs. 8,068 was spent. In Dinajpur a loan of Rs. 10,000 was given by Government for the improvement and extension of the drainage system, but no work appears to have been done. In the Dacca Division a drainage scheme estimated to cost more than two lakhs was drawn up for the town of Nasirabad, and steps were taken or are contemplated towards preparing similar schemes in Muktagacha, Jamalpur, Kishoreganj and Tangail. No satisfactory progress has been made in the scheme for the improvement of the drainage of the Comilla Municipality, and the Magistrate has suggested the formation of a joint-committee of the Municipality and of the District Board for the execution of a scheme estimated to cost Rs. 50,000. The local authorities concerned should consider whether the provisions of the Sanitary Drainage Act cannot be applied to the case. The natural drains of the town of Chittagong, eleven miles in length, were cleared during the year for the first time by a special gang of Sonthal labourers. In Puri the Baradanda drainage scheme, for which a loan was obtained from Government, was completed during the year.

44. *Conservancy (including road watering) and latrines.*—There was an increase of expenditure on this item in all the Divisions* except Patna and Orissa. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 8,40,849 to Rs. 8,84,861,

	Rs.		Rs.
*Burdwan ...	3,716	Chittagong ...	1,209
Presidency ...	16,163	Bhagalpur ...	10,361
Rajshahi ...	4,046	Chota Nagpur ...	483
Dacca ...	10,004		

or by 5·2 per cent. In view of this fact it is clear that the following towns, none of which spend as much as 10 per cent., do not devote enough to this important purpose:—

Chandrakona ...	9·7	Meherpur ...	8·3	Bazitpur ...	9·7
Khirpai ...	9·09	Chakdaha ...	8·9	Nalohiti ...	9·5
Jahanabad ...	8·62	Moheshpur ...	7·7	Patuakhali ...	6·3
Baruipur ...	4·2	Satkhira ...	3·5	Arrah ...	6·7
Jainagar ...	3·4	Debhatta ...	4·2	Lalganj ...	8·4
Baduria ...	7·1	Chanduria ...	·09	Sitamarhi ...	6·48
Taki ...	3·05	Sherpur (Mymensingh) ...	7·8		

In Midnapore the trenching ground was used after it had been exhausted, and new grounds approved by the Sanitary Commissioner are now being acquired. Serious complaints have been received of the neglect of conservancy in Ranaghat, where three outbreaks of cholera have been attributed to this cause. The Sanitary Commissioner has been instructed to make a searching inspection of the town, and after considering his report the Government will determine what action should be taken. Good work has been done by the Chairman of Cossipore-Chitpur; an insanitary tank has been filled up, and the condition of the trenching ground has been approved of by the Sanitary Commissioner. The Maniktala ground on the other hand is too small and has been badly managed. The contract system of conservancy in force in the South Suburban Municipality is reported to have failed; no supervision was exercised by the late body of Commissioners; the contract was not properly executed, and the contractor's bills were left unpaid. In South Barackpore no arrangements have been made for disposing of night-soil, although

Part IX of the Act has long been in force in the most important wards. Throughout the Rajshahi Division conservancy shows a great improvement, and the Sanitary Commissioner's instructions for trenching night-soil are said to be generally carried out. In the Dacca Division great difficulty has been felt in finding land above flood level, and resort to the expensive process of raising will probably be necessary. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that in Patna City a large number of well-privies have been got rid of; but the difficulty of finding suitable trenching ground has not yet been solved. The question how to dispose of sewage and night-soil is one that requires the closest attention on the part of all municipalities. No branch of their duties has a more direct and immediate bearing upon the public health, and none requires more constant and watchful supervision. The trenching system offers a complete and satisfactory solution of the problem, and, if properly managed, may even become a source of profit by increasing the fertility of the soil trenched; but this depends on the minute observance of certain well-known rules, which have been drawn up by the Sanitary Commissioner for the guidance of local authorities, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that Municipal Commissioners and inspecting officers will insist upon the conservancy staff doing their work properly.

45. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The total expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 2,82,189 in 1893-94 to Rs. 3,31,052 in 1894-95, the increase being contributed by all the Divisions, except Burdwan, Dacca, and Chota Nagpur, which show a falling off. The increase was most marked in the Chittagong Division. Excluding the sum of Rs. 30,711, which the Chittagong Municipality contributed towards the construction of a building for the general hospital on the Rangmehal Hill, there was an increase of Rs. 1,359, which was

Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Cossipore-Chitpur ...	720	Midnapore ...	912
Krishnagar ...	981	Uttarpara ...	2,359
Santipur ...	2,223	Nasirabad ...	2,170
Jangipur ...	762	Barisal ...	2,800
Jalpaiguri ...	568	Sasaram ...	1,222
Pabna ...	683		
Sirajganj ...	1,077		
Jamalpur ...	778		
English Bazar ...	1,436		

shared by all the municipalities in the Division, except Comilla. The towns noted in the margin show the most considerable fluctuations as compared with the expenditure of the previous year. New dispensaries were opened by the Municipalities of Sonamukhi and Moheshpur, and

the charitable dispensary founded at Ranaghat by Mr. James Mouro, C.B., is reported to be extremely popular. In the seven municipalities named in the margin no expenditure was incurred on medical relief, while very trifling sums were expended at Kharar (Rs. 6), Bansbaria (Rs. 10), Goverdanga (Rs. 11), Nadia (Rs. 21), and Tikari (Rs. 3). With regard to Dainhat and Debhatta, the plea of shortness of funds may be urged, but this cannot be accepted in the case of the Jainagar Municipality. It is reported that the Bansbaria Municipality, instead of having a separate dispensary of their own, resolved to contribute to a charitable dispensary maintained by the Free Church Mission, and the Nalchiti Municipality decided to pay a private practitioner Rs. 5 per mensem for giving gratuitous relief at certain hours. The municipalities of Kalna, Kandi, Tangail, and Tikari are relieved of charges on this account owing to the existence of dispensaries maintained by private individuals.

46. A lady doctor was employed at the Burdwan dispensary, for which the District Board contributed Rs. 25 per mensem. The Commissioners of the Serampore Municipality continued their monthly contribution of Rs. 4 to a lady doctor and paid Rs. 24 to a lady student of the Campbell Medical School. The female ward of the Krishnagar dispensary, for which Babu Nafar Chandra Pal Chowdhry subscribed a sum of Rs. 2,500, about two years ago, was in course of construction during the year. At Jessore a lady doctor was engaged for the newly-constructed female ward of the local dispensary. The lady doctor who was trained in the Campbell Medical School at the cost of the Rampur Boalia Municipality has been practising in that town. Rupees 236 were spent by the Darjeeling Municipality on the medical education of two hill girls at the Sealdah School. A Dufferin Zanana Hospital on the cottage system has been built at Dacca, and a lady doctor was engaged for the

institution and also for the supervision of the female ward attached to the Mitford Hospital through the liberality of Nawab Ahsanulla Khan Bahadur. At Patna a new building for the treatment of in-door and out-door female patients has nearly been completed at a cost of Rs. 64,000. It has been named "The Duchess of Teck Hospital." A zanana hospital was under construction at Monghyr, the whole cost of which is to be borne by Babu Kamaleshwari Prosad Sinha.

47. *Vaccination.*—The statement in Appendix H gives full statistics in regard to vaccination. Two hundred and five vaccinators, employed at a cost of Rs. 18,642, performed 105,022 operations, as against 90,502 performed in the previous year. Of these operations, 87·6 were returned as successful. Of the total municipal population, 3·2 per cent. received primary vaccination as against 3·05 of the previous year. This progress is satisfactory; but seeing that the average rate of births is estimated at more than 5 per cent. of the population, the percentage of primary operations cannot be deemed quite satisfactory until it reaches or closely approaches that standard. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that the average percentage for the Orissa and Rajshahi

Darjeeling	... 10·2	Daudnagar	... 5·6	Divisions is 5·1 and 4·4 respectively, and that it exceeded 5 per cent. in the fourteen towns named in the margin. The provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act are in
Kurseong	... 29·2	Arrah	... 5·7	
Madaripur	... 6·1	Bhabhua	... 7·6	
Nalchiti	... 7·5	Monghyr	... 5·4	
Jhalakati	... 6·6	Jamalpur	... 6·9	
Pirojpur	... 5·5	Cuttack	... 9·2	
Comilla	... 5·3	Ranchi	... 6·2	

force in all municipalities. Prosecutions for non-compliance with the provisions of the Act are reported to have been undertaken in the four municipalities of Gaya, Tikari, Kendrapara, and Lohardaga.

48. *Public Works.*—The total expenditure on account of public works rose from Rs. 5,47,823 in 1893-94 to Rs. 5,86,247. The following table compares the expenditure under the several sub-heads during the two years:—

YEAR.	Establishment.	Buildings.	Roads.	Stores.	Total.
1	2	* 3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	64,490	45,940	4,31,451	5,942	5,47,823
1894-95	65,736	60,458	4,52,097	7,956	5,86,247
Increase	1,246	14,518	20,646	2,014	38,424

In the town of Howrah the expenditure on roads fell from Rs. 41,730 to Rs. 28,203; in Midnapore an additional municipal building was constructed and a new road was opened in Suri. In the Presidency Division the expenditure on roads increased from Rs. 99,327 to Rs. 1,25,443, the increase being largest in Maniktala (Rs. 5,732), Khulna (Rs. 4,374), Baranagar (Rs. 3,843), and Cossipore-Chitpur (Rs. 3,343), and the Commissioner states that this branch of municipal work has been fairly looked after. In the Rajshahi Division a decline of over Rs. 2,000 is explained by the fact that the Municipalities of Rampur Boalia, Nator, Darjeeling, and Pabna had spent large sums on roads in 1893-94 and reduced their outlay during the past year. The expenditure on public works in the Patna Division rose from Rs. 1,06,431 to Rs. 1,27,936, of which Rs. 89,435 was spent on roads and Rs. 24,046 on buildings. The outlay on roads in Chapra fell off by Rs. 2,448, bills being left unpaid in consequence of the involved state of the municipal funds. In the Bhagalpur Division the expenditure on public works generally rose from Rs. 34,115 to Rs. 44,414, and on roads from Rs. 27,668 to Rs. 33,242. It was shared by Monghyr, Bhagalpur, English Bazar, Deoghur, and Sahibganj. The expenditure on roads in the Orissa Division decreased from Rs. 14,839 to Rs. 11,763, all the Municipalities except Jajpur being affected.

49. *Public Instruction.*—The total expenditure on education as shown in paragraph 36 above was Rs. 1,36,524. This, however, includes charges met from

the fees paid by scholars, and the net cost to the municipal funds was Rs. 98,946 shown in Appendix I. Some discrepancy in the accounts has arisen from the usual cause, viz. that cheques issued at the end of March in one year and cashed on or after 1st April of the next are charged to the former year in one statement and to the latter year in another which is compiled on a different principle. The figures embodied in Appendix I, and those shown in Subsidiary Table IV appended to the General Report on Public Instruction, which are obtained from the same source, ought to agree, and repeated attempts have been made to bring about this end. There is, however, a difference of Rs. 3,003 between the total expenditure as shown in the two returns, which, although small, is distributed over all the heads of expenditure, except "High schools" and "Technical schools."

50. The total net expenditure on education, which amounted to Rs. 98,946 (Appendix I), shows an increase of Rs. 5,745 over that of the previous year. This increase, together with the savings effected in the grants to high and middle schools, was entirely devoted to the support of primary education; and the expenditure on that account rose from Rs. 48,379 in 1893-94 to Rs. 57,337, showing an increase of Rs. 8,958, or 18·5 per cent., on the previous year's expenditure. The Lieutenant-Governor cordially approves this substantial increase of expenditure, which was shared by all the Divisions, as will appear from the table below:—

NAME OF DIVISION.	Cost of teaching half the boys of a school-going age in each Municipality at 10 annas per head.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION.		Variation between columns 2 and 4.	Increase of expenditure as compared with previous year (column 4 on column 3.)	Ratio of expenditure on primary education to total ordinary income.	
		1893-94.	1894-95.			1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Burdwan ...	12,015	8,940	9,171	-2,844	231	1·9	2·05
Presidency ...	14,084	10,313	14,128	+ 44	3,815	3·7	3·08
Rajshahi ...	3,610	3,627	4,143	+ 533	516	1·8	1·9
Dacca ...	6,752	2,354	4,864	-1,888	2,510	1·1	2·2
Chittagong ...	1,763	1,215	1,962	+ 199	747	2·1	3·04
Patna ...	18,776	12,416	12,656	-6,120	240	2·9	2·7
Bhagalpur ...	5,293	4,402	4,717	- 576	315	3·02	2·9
Orissa ...	3,098	3,225	3,694	+ 596	469	4·2	4·6
Chota Nagpur ...	2,174	1,887	2,002	- 172	115	3·0	3·5
Total ...	67,565	48,379	57,337	-10,228	8,958	2·3	2·6

The increase was highest in the Dacca Division, where the expenditure was more than doubled, and in the Presidency and Chittagong Divisions, where it rose by 37·0 and 61·4 per cent. respectively. As was stated in the last year's Resolution, it has been laid down as an approximate standard for the guidance of municipalities that provision should be made for the primary education of not less than half the male population of school-going age within municipal limits at the rate of 10 annas a head, which the returns show to be the average yearly net cost of the education of pupils of this class in Bengal; and the expenditure on this account was approximately fixed at 3·2 per cent. of the ordinary income of municipalities. The figures in column 2 of the foregoing table show the total approximate cost of working up to this standard in each division, and a comparison of these with the figures in column 4 shows that in four Divisions, viz., Presidency, Rajshahi, Chittagong, and Orissa, the actual expenditure exceeded the standard,

whilst in the rest it fell short of the requirements, the deficiency being most marked in Burdwan, Dacca and Patna.

51. *Loans*.—The table in the margin shows the new loans received during the year and the purposes for which these were obtained. The five lakhs shown against Howrah was the first instalment of its large loan of Rs. 15,00,000 for the construction of water-works. Besides those, the Patna and Muzaffarpur Municipalities received Rs. 1,60,000 and Rs. 15,000 as the second instalment of their loans for drainage works, respectively. The total loan liability of municipalities at the close of the year was Rs. 15,84,890.

Name of Municipality.	Amount of loan. Rs.	Purpose.
Howrah	5,00,000	Water-supply.
	10,000	Improvement of Conservancy Department.
Dinajpur	10,000	Drainage works.
Jalpaiguri	18,000	Ditto.
Darjeeling	20,000	Improvement of water works.
	20,000	Improvement of market.
Kurseong	2,000	Water-supply.
Arrah	1,00,000	Water-works.
Total	6,80,000	

age works, respectively. The total loan liability of municipalities at the close of the year was Rs. 15,84,890.

52. *Accounts, audit and embezzlements*.—Embezzlements of Municipal funds occurred in Burdwan, Tamruk, Hooghly-Chinsura, Howrah, South Suburbs, Maniktala, Maheshpur, Debhatta, Satkhira, Dacca, Noakhali, Patna, Bhagalpur, English Bazar (Malda) and Chatra. In Burdwan the confusion was so great that it was found necessary to appoint a special officer under section 82 of the amended Act to examine and report on the accounts of the Municipality. The sums embezzled in Patna amounted to Rs. 12,773, and it was clear that the frauds had been going on for a considerable time, and that the offenders believed themselves to be practically safe from detection. Registers were irregularly kept, and the instructions of the local Auditor were disregarded, with the result that heavy arrears accumulated and large remissions were granted on very inadequate evidence. In this and all similar cases the defalcations which took place were rendered possible by gross neglect of the account rules on the part of the Vice-Chairmen concerned. The amendment of these is now under consideration, and the opportunity will be taken to define the Vice-Chairman's duties more fully and precisely than is done in the present rules.

53. *Working of the Bengal Porters and Dandiwallas' Act, V of 1883*.—This Act is in force in the Darjeeling Municipality only. The Deputy Commissioner of the district reports as follows:—"The law is carefully observed, and an effort is made to supervise the work of dandiwallas and porters. A special officer is employed to look after and prosecute offenders, and complaints are not so frequent." The number of porters and dandiwallas registered was 1,203, against 980 in the previous year; the prosecutions under the Act numbered 45, and the fines amounted to Rs. 91-8 against Rs. 52-12 imposed in the previous year.

54. *Inspections*.—Much useful work was done during the year by the Commissioners of Divisions and District Officers in inspecting municipalities, and inspection reports on thirty-three municipalities were submitted to Government by Commissioners of Divisions. The smaller municipalities should be inspected and reported on by Subdivisional Officers. Special attention should be paid by all inspecting officers to the arrangements made for collecting municipal taxes, the system of granting remissions and the state of the accounts.

55. *General working of the Act during the year*.—Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, Officiating Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, left the following general remarks before his transfer from Burdwan:—

"Excepting Howrah, all the municipalities I have inspected have a non-official Chairman. I have found them, as well as the Municipal Commissioners, willing to devote their time and attention to the work they have undertaken, and accept and act on all reasonable suggestions that we make for improvements. Work is carried on tolerably well and with intelligence and care. It is necessary for us to indicate the way in which sanitary improvements can be effected, and to urge on such improvements being effected, so far as is possible within the resources of the municipalities. It is also necessary for us to carefully examine the municipal budgets, as there is a tendency to over-estimate income, and also to allow unduly frequent increments to municipal servants. In both these matters District Magistrates have generally done their duty by giving sympathetic advice and making practical suggestions. And with such help Local Self-Government within municipal areas has attained a fair measure of success."

56. Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, who subsequently held charge of the Division and submitted the report, writes:—

“In the above note of qualified approbation I am quite prepared to join. I find the Municipal Commissioners everywhere glad to receive suggestions and ready to accept criticism in a friendly spirit; but it is in execution that they usually fail. No schemes of government in Bengal work automatically, and it is absolutely essential that persons in authority should not only pass orders but see that they are carried out. Here and there one finds an active spirit among the officers or members of a Municipal Corporation, but as a rule they content themselves with passing orders and trusting that somehow or other they will be carried out. Thus, arrangements admirable on paper are found to be abominable in practice: taxes are not collected, roads are not repaired, and elaborate rules for conservancy and sanitation are grossly violated. Until it is universally understood that taxes are to be collected promptly and paid in punctually without fear or favour, and that a close supervision in all departments is just as essential to good government as wise advice and admirable systems, municipal administration will never reach the high standard which Government sets before it. On the other hand it is impossible to forget that the work done by Municipal Commissioners is gratuitous and that it is often discharged at considerable personal sacrifice. Of the value of their services I am deeply conscious as well as of the real interest which many Commissioners take in their duties; and in making the above remarks I desire to pose not as a hostile detractor magnifying failure, but as a friendly critic showing what still divides present achievements from complete success.”

57. Mr. E. V. Westmacott, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, writes:—

“In reviewing the municipal administration of another year, it must be considered what progress has been made, and whether such efficiency has been attained as would, to any extent, justify the relaxation of official control. I cannot say that I find indications of this at present. In the allotment of their funds, Municipal Commissioners are not sufficiently considerate of the welfare of the general body of the people, and look exclusively to the wants of a certain class. Of the people generally they are in no sense representative, and with them they have less sympathy than a European official would have. Municipal administration by the educated Babu class is in no sense Local Self-Government by the people, whose interests it is necessary to safeguard by external control. Very few Commissioners are sufficiently enlightened to appreciate the advantages of sanitation, and in some cases, they are actively opposed to it. While ready to spend public money on higher education for the benefit of children of their own class, they will not, without pressure, provide for primary education. It is necessary that a controlling authority should make sure that proper provision is made for conservancy, roads, drainage, water-supply, and primary education, and that any tendency to increase of establishments, providing employment or raising salaries for the Babu class, or to pay for the higher education of their children, is kept in check. In exercising a firm and just control over subordinates and making them do their work efficiently, I find an almost general failure and an inaptitude for command, which is quite distinct from the constitutional dislike to personal exertion which prevents effectual supervision of work out of doors. It extends also to work done in the office, and it is very rarely that the collection of rates and taxes is efficiently supervised as it might be even without going outside the office walls. Bills are left for indefinite periods in the hands of collecting officers, no one troubling themselves to find out whether amounts not paid in have been collected or not, and instead of regular periodical inquiry respecting uncollected amounts, balances are allowed to remain on the books for several years, when inquiry is useless. Enormous amounts are eventually written off as irrecoverable, much of which might have been found to have been realised by dishonest officers had inquiry been made in due time. Regular quarterly inquiry into balances would control the collecting staff as it certainly is not controlled at present, and for such inquiries Ward Committees ought to be utilised. I do not believe that all Municipal Commissioners are so apathetic or inefficient, that a good working Committee could not be established in every ward, and from what I have seen, I think the jealousy of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman is generally the real obstacle in the way of the existence of efficient Ward Committees. It is easier to awaken a man's interest in the affairs of his own immediate neighbourhood than in those of a large municipality generally, and if each Commissioner were allowed a share in the executive management of the affairs of his own ward, the general body of Commissioners would manage the affairs of the municipality much more efficiently and intelligently than they do at present. There are still Municipal Commissioners and even Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen who are absentees, and do not visit the municipality, except to attend at meetings, but I think that the number of such Commissioners is smaller than it used to be, and that in this respect there has been improvement. There is a general complaint of the difficulty of obtaining answers to letters addressed to a municipal office. This is, I think, generally due only to dilatory and unbusiness-like habits; but I have also found instances in which it is due to the jealousy of Municipal Commissioners, who insist on the absurd practice of sending round letters, however unimportant, to every individual Commissioner before answering them. The faults which I mention have been noticed before, and I mention them as no new discovery, but as considering to what extent they have been corrected during the year; and I

must say that I find little improvement. Upon considering the work of the year, I can only come to the conclusion that far from satisfactory as municipal administration has been, it would rapidly deteriorate and become less efficient if official control and supervision were removed. The visits of the Magistrate of the district and of the Commissioner of the Division are important and indispensable factors in keeping up the standard of municipal work; and the examination by the official auditor with the resulting orders of controlling officers is highly necessary to secure the proper keeping of accounts. In the few instances in which municipal administration is carried out in a business-like and intelligent manner, and where interference is not necessary, control may gradually become nominal, but generally I see no possibility at present of relaxing the supervision of the Magistrate and of the Commissioner of the Division."

58. Mr. P. Nolan, Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, sums up the year's work with these remarks:—

"In my opinion the only serious objection to the development of municipal institutions is the great increase in taxation by which it has been accompanied. This is a good deal felt by the people, who formerly had to pay very little in this form. On the other hand, the advantages derived from the sanitary and other measures of improvement on which the money raised has been spent are undoubted, and the form of administration by Committees elected or nominated is popular."

59. Mr. Luttmann-Johnson, Commissioner of the Dacca Division, says:—

"I have so often said that whatever may be the shortcomings of our Municipal Boards, they are better than nothing, that I hardly care to repeat the platitude. Some grievous shortcomings, some grievous instances of administrative inaptitude, of hopeless want of ordinary business capacity, have come to my notice. But this, I fear, is a national characteristic, which must be borne with and, as far as possible, corrected in municipal as in other affairs."

60. The following are the comments of Mr. W. B. Oldham, C.I.E., Commissioner of the Chittagong Division:—

"The Chittagong and Comilla Municipalities are doing good work. The Cox's Bazar Municipality is virtually managed by its Chairman, the Local Subdivisional Officer. The Brahmanbaria and Noakhali Municipalities do little more than enough to save themselves from being superseded by the authorities. There are absolutely no indications that the Cox's Bazar people would prefer a real municipal system to the nominal system which they have. Detached parts of the Brahmanbaria municipal area frequently pray for release from the Municipality. There are no signs of any wish by the people of Chandpur, or Hajiganj, or Feni, all rapidly rising centres of business and population, to have municipal government introduced, and those concerned prefer to provide privately or by subscription for their needs. The Chittagong Municipal Commissioners have shown a sense of their requirements by invariably electing a European as Chairman, and supporting him against opposition or complaints which would make an ordinary office untenable. Altogether it is not even certain if the present municipal system is in this Division preferred by the great majority of those concerned, or except by the English-speaking class, to the old *régime* under the Magistrates."

61. Mr. A. Forbes, C.S.I., Commissioner of Patna, concludes his report with the following remarks:—

"It must be admitted that the past year has in many respects been disappointing. In many Municipalities, such as Arrah, Gaya, Motihari, Bihar, Siwan, Madhubani, Rosera, Jagdispur, and elsewhere, the non-official Chairmen or Vice-Chairmen have performed their duties in a thoroughly satisfactory manner, and have, as a rule, been supported in carrying out any desirable reforms by the rest of the Municipal Commissioners (though not always, e.g., Arrah). But in other places, notably Chapra, Darbhanga, and Patna, there has not only been much mismanagement, but also in the two first-named much deliberate obstructiveness to progress and reform, however obviously needed, when it was a question of increasing or revising taxation. I reproduce the following remarks from my General Administration Report:—'On the whole, however, I doubt very much whether, under the present system, we shall ever, in municipal matters, get beyond a certain limited point, and I am afraid that we have about reached it. Signs are not wanting of an unwillingness among municipal bodies to bestir themselves actively or to listen to advice, and I fear that the feeling is growing. If this goes on, it may be found in time that the legislation of the last 12 years has weakened the hands of Government to an extent inconsistent with the public interests.'"

In paragraph 404 of his General Administration Report Mr. Forbes also wrote as follows:—

"The Municipal Commissioners have to make, or at least to supervise the making of, assessments and collections, and to carry out the whole of the executive work themselves. And in all these *active* duties, whether from *inertia*, dislike to increase taxation, an instinctive shrinking from responsibility, or want of proper appreciation of the rules of sanitation, or from all these failings combined, if left to themselves, they almost invariably fall short of the standard of excellence one would wish to see them attain. It is a regrettable fact, but no

less true, that in one municipality after another, any important reform, however patent its need, is, as a rule, only introduced in consequence of direct official pressure. And not only so, but the ordinary administration of each municipality, if not constantly looked into and brought into line by the officers of Government, is almost certain in a short time to fall into a state of *laissez-aller* and disorder."

62. Mr. Toynbee, the Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division, has recorded the following remarks:—

"The number of Municipalities in the Division remained the same as it was last year, and little or no change occurred in their condition. The application of modern western ideas of sanitation to eastern towns is not only a difficult but a very costly operation. The municipal authorities cannot carry the people with them, not only because sanitary reform means extra taxation, but also because conservative as they are, they cannot divest themselves in a day of the habits of generations. In most of the municipalities in this Division the Municipal Commissioners are engaged in a constant struggle to make both ends meet, and to steer clear of any very unfavourable remarks by the Sanitary Commissioners or Local Auditor. Unless they are rich enough to afford a paid Secretary, the supervision of out-door work has practically to take care of itself. No funds are available unless a loan be obtained from Government for any new works or improvements, however necessary or advisable they may be. It is not, therefore, I think, to be wondered at that true Local Self-Government seldom stirs out of the meeting-rooms of the Municipal Commissioners. The municipal cart sticks in the mud, but as a rule no Municipal Commissioner puts his shoulder to the wheel."

63. Mr. W. H. Grimley, Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division, has recorded the following remarks:—

"The municipal bodies in the five districts of Chota Nagpur are not sufficiently advanced to be trusted to walk alone, and are therefore placed under the guidance of an official Chairman, who at head-quarters is the Deputy Commissioner of the district and in other places the Munsif, Magistrate, or Sub-Registrar; it consequently depends very much on the capacity of this officer whether any real progress is made in municipal administration. If he is active and efficient he can under the large powers conferred upon him by section 44 of the Act take ready action, and so prevent temporary encroachments on roads, obstructions to drainage, or other nuisances from becoming permanent and irremovable; while if on the contrary he is weak, wanting in self-reliance, or intractable, instead of making prompt endeavours to carry out improvements suggested, it may be, by the Sanitary Commissioner, the Commissioner of the Division, or by Government, he will take shelter behind the resolutions of the Municipal Board, which is proverbially slow to move in such matters. It is only by timely notice and by prompt prosecution of those who contravene the law that many municipal improvements become possible. Whenever the state of the roads is bad, the drainage obstructed, encroachments permitted, the collections unpunctual, it is a sure sign that the executive is not controlled with a firm hand, and a strong executive is the main essential in the municipalities of this Division, where the Commissioners, who are mostly pleaders, mukhtars, petty traders, and money-lenders, are busy men whose time is chiefly taken up with their own concerns. Their interest in municipal business is mostly confined to mere routine matters and to a more or less regular attendance at the meetings, and the tendency generally is towards a mild or slack administration, which may be said to be in harmony with the public feeling on the subject."

64. Looking back on the work done by the municipalities of the province during the last five years the Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in recognising not only that many permanent improvements have been made, but that on the whole the standard of administration has been raised and a more active interest has been created in the business that comes before the Commissioners. Meetings are held oftener and are better attended than was the case five years ago; the municipal income has risen from Rs. 28,24,204 to Rs. 40,45,345, and the incidence of taxation now stands at 13 annas and 7 pies per head against 11 annas and 11 pies at the beginning of the period. Under all the main heads which contribute to the health and comfort of the urban population a marked increase has taken place in the expenditure of municipal funds. The amount spent on conservancy has risen from Rs. 6,90,123 to Rs. 8,84,861; on lighting from Rs. 1,43,343 to Rs. 1,60,596; on public works from Rs. 4,73,551 to Rs. 5,86,247; on hospitals and dispensaries from Rs. 2,32,651 to Rs. 3,31,052; and on public instruction from Rs. 1,15,288 to Rs. 1,36,524. On water-supply the capital expenditure has increased from Rs. 1,10,284 to Rs. 7,36,231, and the charges for maintenance from Rs. 28,217 to Rs. 61,702; while drainage works show a rise in capital outlay from Rs. 25,860 to Rs. 2,02,413, and in maintenance charges from Rs. 62,185 to Rs. 71,328. Within these five years water-works supplying filtered water on a large scale have been opened in Arrah, Maniktala, and Cossipore-Chitpur by municipal enterprise, and in Nasirabad by the liberality of Raja Surjya Kanta Acharjia. A large

scheme has been started, after much discussion, in the town of Howrah, and is now approaching completion. In Dacca the original works have been extended so as to double the supply of water; the works at Burdwan have been enlarged; the Darjeeling Municipality have improved their system and introduced the Pasteur-Chamberland method of filtration; and within the last few days the Lieutenant-Governor has had the satisfaction of according sanction to an extension of the Bhagalpur water-works which will distribute pure water to the poorest and most unhealthy quarters of the town. Good progress has been made in the experiments undertaken in connexion with projected water-works in Gaya, and water-works are being designed for Midnapore; but the schemes for supplying water to the small municipalities on either bank of the Hooghly are still incomplete. Minor projects which aim merely at improving the existing water-supply, without resorting to filtration, have also been carried out in Kurseong, Khulna, Comilla, Nator, and Purulia, and schemes of the same character are under consideration in Pabna and Raniganj. Under the head of Drainage large schemes have been carried out in the towns of Patna, Muzaffarpur, and Jalpaiguri; the municipal drainage system has been remodelled in Darjeeling and Rampur Boalia and improved in Dacca, Puri, and Naihati, and drainage projects are under consideration in the numerous towns mentioned in paragraph 43 of this Resolution.

65. For results such as these, though doubtless to some extent due to initiative influence on the part of the officers of Government, the municipalities concerned may fairly claim a substantial measure of credit. In most cases the Municipal Commissioners have shown themselves amenable to the suggestions that have been made to them; but both Mr. Nolan and Mr. Forbes write warningly of the growing impatience of increased taxation, however good the object may be, and Mr. Westmacott and Mr. Forbes are seriously alarmed at the tendency to resist or to ignore the advice and corrections of District and Divisional Officers. It is of course out of the question that municipalities should be independent of official control, nor does the Lieutenant-Governor believe that such a claim would be put forward by those Commissioners who have the success of municipal administration really at heart. On the other hand it is not desirable to extend the sphere of official supervision, and the general tendency of the amended Municipal Act has been to increase the reasonable liberty of action enjoyed by the Commissioners in the management of local affairs, while it has strengthened the power of the State to intervene in the exceptional cases where that discretion is seriously abused and the abuse persisted in.

66. At the close of his term of office Sir Charles Elliott has much pleasure in recording that municipal administration in Bengal is on the whole creditably carried on, and that there is a tendency to improvement in the efficiency with which municipal funds are expended for the public good. The defects which exist are due mainly to the constitution of the Committees themselves. Few Municipal Commissioners have had any training in public business, and most of them are fully occupied with their own affairs. For deliberation and discussion they have considerable aptitude: their difficulties begin when decisions expressed in general terms have to be carried out in detail. Here they are at a great disadvantage as compared with the District Boards. Municipalities have to create their own executive and to acquire for themselves experience in the transaction of business, while District Boards have both of these essential requisites found for them in the person of the Chairman and his permanent staff. The executive work done by the former agency cannot, therefore, be judged by the same standard as is applied to the latter, but for all that municipalities fill a useful place in the system of administration and discharge a number of functions which could not conveniently be undertaken by Government officials.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

FORM No. I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
MUNICIPALITIES IN BENGAL

DURING

1894-95.

6							7						
REALIZATIONS UNDER SPECIAL ACTS.							REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION.						
From pounds.	From hackney carriages.	From other sources (to be specified in details in as many columns as may be necessary).					Rents of lands, houses, serais, dāk bungalows, &c.	Sale-proceeds of land, and produce of lands, &c.	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	Fees and revenue from educational institutions.	Fees and revenue from medical institutions.	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses.	Fees and revenue from tramways.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
686	389	42	...	...	...	1,117	3,262	...	1,025	4,657	21	1,393	...
350	...	11	...	...	...	361	83	...	3	...	...	...	...
160	...	12	...	...	...	172	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
314	...	10	...	...	...	324	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
454	80	5	...	...	...	539	106	...	22	...	...	40	...
1,964	469	80	...	...	...	2,513	3,560	...	1,050	4,657	21	1,433	...
422	178	...	...	...	...	600	284	...	258	...	...	231	...
144	...	15	...	...	...	159	10	...	...	...	...	624	...
118	...	...	...	...	...	118	1,173	...	19	...	...	...	...
152	...	...	...	...	...	152	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
414	...	15	...	...	...	429	1,207	...	19	...	...	624	...
594	...	...	17	...	...	611	...	811	...	11,464	103	556	...
98	...	...	15	...	...	113	59	106	...	...	20	1,493	...
68	...	...	9	...	...	77	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	...	...	1	...	...	93	...	38	...	...	15	...	...
119	...	...	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	...	...	4	...	...	64	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
87	...	...	2	...	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,118	...	...	48	...	...	1,166	115	970	...	11,464	140	2,049	...
371	376	...	159	...	...	906	184	...	90	...	...	124	...
563	362	...	34	...	...	959	642	...	...	...	1,676	1,880	...
62	271	...	9	...	...	342	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
307	5	...	20	...	...	332	64	...	...	...	25	46	...
143	45	...	13	...	...	291	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
91	...	...	3	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
176	...	...	13	...	...	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
197	10	...	...	...	...	207	...	441	...	...	...	...	...
1,910	1,069	...	251	...	...	3,230	1,005	441	90	...	1,601	2,050	...
562	406	143	6,254	...	...	7,365	1,606	600	718	1,166	...	6,285	...
103	15	15	...	...	...	133	250	...	...	...	...	...	...
665	421	158	6,254	...	...	7,498	1,856	600	718	1,166	...	6,285	...
6,493	2,137	253	6,553	...	...	15,436	8,027	2,011	2,135	17,287	1,762	12,662	...
508	1,101	83	21,810	...	...	23,502	118	...	1,657	...	...	...	...
432	194	22	1,286	...	...	1,934	99	8	1,463	...	...	...	...
342	79	25	...	...	...	446	80	10	...	...	...	...	...
479	399	63	...	...	...	941	...	...	2,941	...	...	...	...
122	216	33	...	...	...	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
367	104	7	...	...	...	478	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
281	...	27	...	...	...	398	98	26	...	...	...	...	...
217	82	...	...	...	...	299	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
274	52	6	...	...	...	332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
847	195	...	...	...	...	1,042	...	...	...	...	...	75	...
346	...	...	...	...	...	346	207	...	...	...	...	101	...
333	...	...	...	...	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
823	...	30	...	...	...	831	...	99	...	...	...	...	...
266	...	...	...	...	...	266	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
343	...	15	...	...	...	368	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
134	...	14	...	...	...	148	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
33	...	3	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,147	2,422	328	23,096	...	...	31,993	717	147	6,066	...	...	176	...

2850a

7							8									
REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION—concl'd.							GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES).									
Other fees (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).		Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	Interest of investment.			Total.	From Govern-ment.			From local funds.		From other sources.			Total.	
From burning ghats and burial grounds.	Other.		For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.		For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	803	...	...	808	11,969	...	727	1,270	...	1,600	...	...	10	5,607
...	...	213	...	...	...	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	150	26	...	...	...	233	...	...	13	...	325	...	...	...	338
...	...	30	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	231	...	...	...	399	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	171	182
150	...	1,303	...	...	808	12,982	...	727	1,294	...	1,925	...	...	181	4,127
...	...	386	...	...	...	1,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254	254
...	...	71	...	...	...	705	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	900
...	...	39	...	...	...	1,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	26	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	126	...	...	...	1,586	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	900
...	...	302	...	2,202	1,204	16,644	...	2,739	...	...	300	...	513	815	4,367
...	...	81	...	...	...	1,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	234
...	...	63	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	48	...	...	...	101	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	96	126
...	...	133	67	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	225
...	...	24	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	225	...	...	...	...
...	...	38	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	689	67	2,202	1,204	18,900	...	2,739	...	...	735	...	513	1,145	5,132
...	...	496	...	...	...	894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	272	...	...	...	4,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	323	1,973
...	...	102	...	...	66	212	...	...	...	...	1,650	...	...	...	165
...	...	440	...	...	...	575	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	...	...
...	...	119	...	...	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	709	16	...	...	...	725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175
...	...	21	...	...	...	462	...	...	...	...	175	...	...	...	...
709	...	1,485	...	...	66	7,447	...	...	...	...	1,825	165	...	323	2,253
...	...	5,291	138	...	...	16,211	...	...	...	...	...	737	...	...	737
...	6	112	...	...	...	368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	737
407	6	5,403	138	...	...	16,579	...	...	...	...	...	737	...	...	...
1,266	6	9,402	205	2,202	2,078	59,043	...	3,466	1,294	...	5,385	842	513	1,903	13,463	
431	6,371	1,015	...	...	...	9,592	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	...
...	...	901	...	...	...	2,476	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,004
...	...	247	136	...	...	473	...	...	...	...	...	1,004	...	...	...
...	...	857	...	...	...	3,798	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	171	...	...	...	171	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	92	...
...	...	117	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	95	111	...	...	...	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	182	...	...	...	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	96	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	145	...	...	...	220	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...
41	216	240	...	...	...	814	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	18	...	...	37	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	75	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	37	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	17	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
567	6,593	4,257	136	...	37	18,096	...	...	...	18	180	1,704	...	92	1,904

6						7							
REALIZATION UNDER SPECIAL ACTS.						REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION.							
From pounds.	From hackney carriages.	From other sources (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).				Total.	Rents of lands, houses, serais, dak bungalows, &c.	Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	Fees and revenues from educational institutions.	Fees and revenues from medical institutions.	Fees and revenues from market and slaughter-houses.	Fees and revenues from tramways.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,040	402	9	...	...	...	1,451	1,554	...	...	...	...	...	...
496	140	30	...	...	...	666	...	4	...	4,964	...	...	...
300	18	7	...	...	...	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
394	...	...	...	...	...	394	10	...	...	...	...	71	...
258	...	...	...	...	...	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	40	...	...	...	...	...
737	...	...	...	...	...	737	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
238	...	...	...	...	...	238	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
300	...	...	...	...	...	300	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,886	500	46	...	...	...	4,492	1,575	57	...	4,964	...	71	...
399	433	...	...	...	...	832	1,321	118	784	...	...	...	...
1,598	...	29	...	...	...	1,627	208	46	...	...	...	561	...
272	...	2	...	...	...	274	48	...	...	...	31	...	...
330	...	1	...	...	...	331	...	18	...	143	...	...	...
2,599	433	32	...	...	...	3,064	1,577	182	784	143	31	561	...
653	...	12	...	...	...	665	...	106	...	...	557	...	...
333	24	13	...	...	...	372	...	92	...	...	...	...	...
273	...	...	...	...	...	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,261	24	25	...	...	...	1,310	...	198	...	...	557	...	...
394	...	17	...	...	...	411	366	5	...	4	...	...	...
226	...	19	...	...	...	245	161	2	...	...	...	...	...
104	...	4	...	...	...	108	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
89	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
813	...	40	...	...	...	853	527	9	...	4	...	...	...
14,706	3,439	471	23,096	...	...	41,712	4,396	593	6,850	5,111	588	808	...
932	688	36	...	...	...	1,656	48	273	...	...	...	...	...
428	...	8	...	...	...	436	...	2	...	1,561	...	...	...
1,360	688	44	...	...	...	2,092	48	275	...	1,561	...	...	...
1,286	...	...	...	...	...	1,286	...	20	...	1,308	457	107	...
600	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
112	...	109	...	...	...	221	39,280	5,959	135	...	1,262	6,842	...
50	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	147	...	602	...	...
162	...	169	...	...	...	271	39,280	5,959	282	...	1,864	6,842	...
583	193	...	...	...	...	776	1,151	...	...	...	...	...	...
305	...	7	...	...	...	312	...	...	...	1,495	630	...	...
742	...	...	...	...	...	742	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,047	...	7	...	...	...	1,054	...	...	...	1,495	630	...	...
205	...	11	...	...	...	216	...	...	...	...	275	...	...
345	...	11	...	...	...	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
650	...	22	...	...	...	672	...	...	...	...	275	...	...
5,588	881	182	...	...	...	6,651	40,479	6,254	282	4,364	3,226	6,364	...
1,523	...	39	...	...	...	1,562	3,539	20	10,747	31	786	...	...
512	...	...	...	...	...	512	306	30	...	...	...	...	...
2,035	...	39	...	...	...	2,074	3,845	50	10,747	31	786	...	...

7							8									
REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS (APART FROM TAXATION— <i>concl'd.</i>)							GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES).									
Other fees (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).		Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	Interest of investments.			Total.	From Government.			From local funds.		From other sources.			Total.	
Burning ghat and burial ground fees.	Others.		For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.		For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	818	...	...	...	2,372	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	900	1,200
...	...	190	...	...	...	5,158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	67	...	...	...	67	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
...	28	68	...	...	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	93	...	...	...	93	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	145	255
...	...	77	...	...	...	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
...	...	119	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	120
...	...	2	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	30	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	28	1,464	...	...	...	8,159	500	...	...	...	830	...	...	1,052	2,382
...	...	329	...	...	1,683	4,235	...	...	...	...	584	...	...	782	1,366
...	...	356	...	...	...	1,171	...	...	...	...	...	3,660	...	570	4,170
...	...	26	...	...	66	171	...	...	...	...	554	...	...	...	554
...	...	94	...	...	...	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	805	...	...	1,749	5,832	...	...	...	...	1,138	3,660	...	1,352	6,090
...	...	294	67	...	81	1,105	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	70	970
...	110	54	...	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	110	368	67	...	81	1,381	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	70	970
...	...	169	...	...	...	544	11,000	...	...	...	180	...	...	470	11,650
...	...	8	...	...	36	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	19
...	...	66	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	243	...	...	36	819	11,000	...	...	...	180	...	...	480	11,660
567	6,781	7,137	203	...	1,903	34,887	11,500	...	...	18	3,228	5,304	...	3,046	23,696
...	
75	...	296	...	...	...	692	90	...	...	...	1,290	...	...	60	1,380
...	...	53	...	...	...	1,616	...	...	...	...	1,290	...	481	...	1,831
75	...	349	...	...	...	2,308	90	...	...	...	2,580	...	481	60	3,211
...	...	139	...	...	...	2,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,127	...	...	...	1,142	...	...	19	...	97	...	...	896	1,012
...	...	947	...	...	...	54,425	6,484	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	7,684
...	...	195	...	...	...	944	...	...	...	200	200	...	...	...	400
...	...	1,142	...	...	...	55,369	6,484	...	...	1,400	200	...	...	...	8,684
...	...	49	...	...	628	1,828	...	...	103	...	...	1,994	...	161	2,260
...	...	24	...	...	90	2,239	...	...	...	...	430	...	...	...	430
...	...	6	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	32	...	...	90	2,247	...	...	...	...	430	...	...	...	430
...	...	92	...	...	...	367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	245	...	...	...	245	...	...	...	...	200	125	...	1,005	1,330
...	...	337	...	...	...	612	...	...	...	...	200	125	...	1,005	1,330
75	...	3,175	...	...	718	65,537	6,574	...	122	1,400	3,507	2,121	481	2,122	16,327
...	
...	...	932	...	...	7,941	23,996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	240
...	...	474	...	...	...	810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,406	...	...	7,941	24,806	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	240

REALIZATIONS UNDER SPECIAL ACTS.						REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION.								
From pounds.	From hackney carriages.	From other sources (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).				Total.	Rents of lands, houses, serais, dak bungalows, &c.	Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	Fees and revenue from educational institutions.	Fees and revenue from medical institutions.	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses.	Fees and revenue from tramways.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,383	343	32	...	...	...	1,658	48	4,633	252	...	...	...	...
483	...	8	...	...	...	491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
933	...	5	...	...	...	938	...	25	31	...	...	...	...
794	...	8	...	...	...	802	...	...	...	27	...	...	...
350	...	57	...	...	...	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131	...	33	...	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
425	...	7	...	...	...	432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
325	...	5	...	...	...	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,724	343	155	...	...	...	5,232	48	4,658	283	27	...	...	...
350	...	6	...	...	...	356	...	99	...	...	...	25	...
264	...	...	...	...	...	264	...	...	...	...	...	578	...
614	...	6	...	...	...	620	...	99	...	...	...	603	...
279	...	28	...	...	...	307	161	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
473	...	28	...	...	...	501	161	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,846	343	228	...	...	...	8,417	4,054	4,807	11,080	58	786	603	...
542	...	54	...	...	...	576	14	...	...	...	...	48	...
364	...	15	...	...	...	379	190	...	...	...	...	...	...
906	...	40	...	...	...	955	204	...	...	...	...	48	...
116	...	1	...	...	...	117	98	...	...	...	...	53	...
1,040	322	...	...	...	...	1,371	1,634	...	...	4,851	535	2,550	...
202	...	...	...	...	...	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,251	322	...	...	...	...	1,573	1,634	...	...	4,851	535	2,550	...
2,273	322	50	...	...	...	2,645	1,866	...	...	4,851	535	2,651	...
466	626	62	...	...	1,589	2,743	900	985	...	...	77	1,054	3,224
250	...	7	...	...	...	257	144	...	...	...	48	...	...
612	...	33	...	...	...	545	278	83	3	...	427	290	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,228	626	104	...	...	1,589	3,547	1,322	1,068	3	...	552	1,844	3,224
1,013	548	56	...	...	...	1,617	...	...	49	...	211	4,182	...
309	...	10	...	...	...	319	...	45	4	...	...	59	...
483	...	5	...	...	...	488	...	40	...	22	5	...	...
1,805	548	71	...	...	...	2,424	...	85	53	22	216	4,241	...
557	468	45	...	...	...	1,070	108	...	006	...	...	2,523	...
190	...	14	...	...	...	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250	16	7	...	...	...	273	64	...	83	...	...	3	...
274	...	5	279	...	410	7	
371	...	6	377	88	17	15	...	
745	...	1	746	290	...	45	4,412	...	
2,387	484	78	2,949	650	427	741	6,953	...	

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7							8									
REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION--concl'd.							GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES).									
Other fees.		Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	Interest of investment.			Total.	From Govern-ment.			From local funds.		From other sources.				Total.
From burning ghats and burial grounds.	Other.		For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.		For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.		
29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	5,206	112	597	7,638	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	192	242	
...	...	156	...	...	...	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	114	...	...	...	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	270	5,206	112	597	8,040	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	192	242
...	...	109	...	...	45	2,745	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	1,733	3,033
...	...	164	...	...	...	403	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	1,766	2,966
...	...	273	...	...	45	3,148	...	...	...	...	1,900	...	...	3,499	5,399
...	
...	474	509	...	...	1,418	4,062	...	...	...	...	2,000	5,275	...	...	7,275
...	...	308	...	...	...	762	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	222	522
...	...	77	...	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,310	2,610
...	...	299	...	...	...	429	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...
...	474	1,193	...	...	1,418	5,357	...	...	...	...	2,600	5,275	...	2,532	10,407
...	...	556	...	...	...	1,851	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,001	1,001
...	...	88	...	...	90	3,238	...	...	...	...	275	...	...	650	925
...	...	29	...	...	...	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	683	...	...	50	5,285	...	...	...	...	275	...	...	1,651	1,926
...	556	9,044	5,206	112	3,764	50,961	2,250	50	...	2,500	9,181	10,938	...	15,371	40,280	
...	
...	...	2,173	...	...	3,474	6,860	300	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	594	2,454
...	...	137	...	...	...	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	40	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,350	...	...	3,474	7,181	300	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	594	2,454
...	...	454	...	...	45	3,233	...	...	32	...	600	300	...	400	1,422
...	...	86	...	...	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321	321
...	...	540	...	...	45	3,340	...	...	32	...	600	300	...	811	1,743
...	...	105	...	...	...	1,183	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	1,780	2,280
...	...	28	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	779	779
...	...	133	...	...	...	1,211	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	2,559	3,059
...	...	59	...	...	...	1,962	...	...	45	...	600	...	...	303	948
...	...	42	...	...	22	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	94
...	...	101	...	...	22	2,056	...	...	45	...	600	...	...	397	1,642
...	...	782	...	...	135	2,385	...	...	...	1,460	...	240	...	...	1,700
...	...	301	...	...	...	2,235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	474	474
...	...	1,173	...	...	135	4,620	...	...	...	1,460	...	240	...	474	2,174
...	...	4,297	...	...	3,676	18,408	300	...	77	1,460	3,260	540	...	4,835	10,472
...	
...	...	321	...	...	...	3,534	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	139
...	...	194	...	...	...	194	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	272	332
...	...	42	...	...	...	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	557	...	...	...	5,850	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	411	471
...	...	208	...	...	...	709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	344	...	...	...	6,027	...	...	...	4,000	...	480	...	...	4,480
...	...	1,169	...	...	...	10,586	...	...	60	4,000	...	1,133	...	411	5,604

FORM NO. II.—Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities

1	2	3	4	5									
NAME OF DISTRICT.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	By balance in hand at the close of last year.	MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES.									
				Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on professions or trades.	Tolls (on roads and ferries).	Water-rate.	Lighting-rate.	Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	Other taxes.		Total.
											Tax on persons according to circumstances and property.	Miscellaneous receipts, penalties.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh ...	138	Hazaribagh	...	380	...	556	409	...	...	...	...	4,360	16
	139	Chatra	...	560	...	692	...	...	...	...	...	3,506	26
		Total	...	949	...	1,248	409	...	...	...	...	7,866	42
Lohardaga ...	140	Ranchi	...	117	...	564	37	...	...	2,911	7,370	51	10,933
	141	Lohardaga	...	14	...	892	...	...	...	...	1,719	36	2,597
		Total	...	131	...	1,366	37	...	...	2,911	9,089	87	13,400
Palamau ...	142	Daltonganj	...	(a)1,767	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,959	26	1,984
Manbhum ...	143	Purulia	...	10,728	...	503	137	...	...	...	8,674	4	9,311
	144	Jhalda	...	1,809	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,924	12	1,939
	145	Raghunathpur	...	(b)607	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,885	6	1,891
		Total	...	13,144	...	503	137	...	...	...	12,483	22	13,144
Singhbhum ...	146	Chaibassa	...	1,261	...	230	...	...	...	...	2,308	13	2,641
		Divisional Total	...	17,252	...	3,347	583	...	...	2,911	33,795	189	40,825
		Grand Total	...	5,09,035	8,16,912	1,88,265	36,317	1,38,887	44,920	34,998	4,50,747	5,89,379	13,060
		Grand Total for 1893-94.	...	4,16,919	7,86,763	1,85,910	29,663	1,21,347	35,060	35,770	4,18,021	5,58,223	13,644

6							7						
REALIZATIONS UNDER SPECIAL ACTS.							REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION.						
From pounds.	From hackney carriages.	From other sources (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).				Total.	Rents of lands, houses, serais, dak bungalows, &c.	Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	Fees and revenue from educational institutions.	Fees and revenue from medical institutions.	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses.	Fees and revenue from tramways.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
421	...	1	...	...	...	422	1,016	51	17	...	...	1,005	...
361	361	...	34	7	...	20	323	...
782	...	1	...	...	...	783	1,016	85	24	...	20	1,328	...
468	468	475	...	28	...	...	3,816	...
120	...	33	...	...	...	153	397	...	...	...	...	...	...
588	...	33	...	...	...	621	872	...	28	...	...	3,816	...
636	...	10	...	...	...	646	...	...	...	...	...	626	...
437	...	12	...	...	...	449	1,451	7	...	...	170	3,490	...
100	160	360	...	...	...	...	...	...
265	265	178	...	...	...	...	247	...
802	...	12	...	...	...	814	1,987	7	...	...	170	3,737	...
215	215	...	127	...	...	...	...	...
3,082	...	56	...	...	...	3,139	3,875	219	52	...	190	9,507	...
59,985	9,280	1,867	29,649	...	1,589	1,01,470	70,406	18,663	21,809	31,870	14,050	60,903	3,224
61,281	8,434	1,728	35,368	167	1,437	1,08,415	69,539	11,156	23,141	36,788	13,791	53,555	25,000

7							8									
REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION— <i>concl.</i>							GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES).									
Other fees (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).		Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	Interest of investments.			Total.	From Govern-ment.			From local funds.		From other sources.			Total.	
From burning ghats and burial grounds.	Other.		For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.		For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	47	...	...	...	2,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	547
...	...	85	...	...	...	469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	196
...	...	132	...	...	...	2,605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	743	743
...	...	262	...	...	...	4,601	...	...	...	...	...	511	...	330	841
...	...	210	...	...	...	607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	82
...	...	492	...	...	...	5,208	...	...	...	...	...	511	...	412	929
...	...	19	...	...	...	645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	131	...	...	...	5,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	139
...	...	55	...	...	...	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	27	...	...	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	213	...	...	...	6,114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	139
...	...	127	...	...	40	294	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	425	625
...	...	983	...	...	40	14,866	...	...	200	...	...	511	...	1,719	2,432
1,938	7,293	39,692	5,614	2,314	20,910	2,98,145	20,624	4,165	3,401	9,378	27,598	21,810	2,494	33,428	1,23,086	
1,220	3,233	33,423	5,152	2,120	17,929	2,73,558	38,769	5,890	2,423	32,829	27,727	43,252	550	24,743	1,77,073	

Municipalities in Bengal during the year 1894-95—concluded.

9			10							11	12	13	14	15
MISCELLANEOUS.			EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.											
Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals.	Other items.	Total.	Sale-proceeds of Government securities, &c.	Loans.	Realizations of sinking fund for repayment of loans.	Advances.				Total income of year, excluding opening balance.	Total income of year, including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation (total of group 3) per head of population.	Incidence of income (column 11) per head of population.	REMARKS.
			From Government.		Permanent.	Other.	Deposits.	Total.						
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	19	19	...	...	...	...	425	465	890	9,355	9,744	0 5 1	0 8 11	
...	5	5	...	...	...	...	608	381	1,049	6,304	6,864	0 6 3	0 9 4	
...	24	24	...	...	...	...	1,033	846	1,939	15,659	16,698	0 5 6	0 9 1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	278	308	17,151	17,268	0 8 7	0 13 6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	10	199	3,598	3,612	0 5 9	0 8 1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	288	507	20,740	20,880	0 7 10	0 12 1	
...	12	12	...	...	...	...	130	397	527	3,814	5,581	0 6 1	0 11 9	
...	313	313	...	...	...	...	750	319	1,069	16,537	27,265	0 12 3	1 5 9	
...	59	59	...	...	...	...	...	96	96	2,666	4,475	0 6 4	0 8 9	
...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	55	55	2,681	3,288	0 4 10	0 6 10	
...	392	392	...	...	...	...	750	470	1,220	21,884	35,028	0 6 9	0 15 0	
...	700	700	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	4,515	5,776	0 6 2	0 10 4	
...	1,128	1,128	...	...	...	...	2,192	2,041	4,233	66,021	83,873	0 7 2	0 11 9	
13,002	48,545	61,547	8,859	8,55,000	8,310	2,298	1,55,269	1,18,034	11,47,770	40,45,315	45,54,380	0 13 7	1 7 8	
15,990	40,795	56,785	1,069	2,98,000	7,124	3,392	1,14,376	90,362	5,14,323	33,15,155	37,32,074	0 12 9	1 3 5	

PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONVENIENCE.

Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Vaccination.	Markets and slaughter-houses.	Pounds.	Dak bungalows and serais.	Arboriculture, public gardens, and experimental cultivation.	Public works. (a)					Total.
							Establishment (b).	Buildings (c).	Roads.	Stores (c).		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
26,508	7,950	184	47	53	...	...	1,562	1,624	13,917	...	70,037
2,316	...	58	...	...	...	...	360	44	2,470	27	6,303
2,110	1,017	60	...	...	...	...	...	150	1,918	...	5,255
469	...	60	...	9	...	...	168	66	818	...	2,205
4,840	1,629	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,499	...	11,921
36,243	10,596	454	47	62	...	...	2,090	1,904	22,622	27	95,721
3,720	1,406	62	...	...	...	87	...	309	802	...	7,479
2,709	1,795	104	6	3	...	...	360	590	1,227	...	7,240
1,966	982	65	...	13	...	...	132	26	900	...	4,557
1,335	38	69	...	...	...	118	168	93	983	...	2,804
6,000	2,815	238	6	16	...	118	600	709	3,116	...	14,601	
15,463	6,288	222	69	131	...	73	657	1,608	4,704	...	31,042	
826	1,109	50	299	9	...	60	...	311	419	...	3,485	
928	951	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,053	...	4,011
528	579	114	...	...	...	19	...	22	396	...	1,853
260	687	50	...	...	...	...	...	50	299	...	1,441
192	725	26	...	...	...	7	...	29	342	...	1,337
590	6	26	...	...	...	...	...	223	1,089	...	1,963
15,617	10,653	559	308	140	...	159	657	2,234	9,302	...	45,132	
21,756	531	267	...	56	...	...	902	1,205	6,317	...	32,182
24,204	4,659	252	...	213	...	...	...	428	4,746	...	35,359
4,625	1,867	32	...	9	...	...	...	...	1,637	...	8,070
6,056	795	60	...	84	...	...	...	16	3,345	249	10,605
2,740	679	62	...	1	...	...	204	651	964	15	5,316
1,048	116	31	...	...	...	...	...	225	556	113	2,089
672	19	87	373	...	...	...	273	...	1,231	...	3,038
360	906	40	...	...	...	...	143	...	1,093	...	2,638
61,361	9,563	831	373	363	...	...	1,522	2,525	19,889	377	99,297
1,27,158	3,684	875	4,125	42	...	250	6,114	...	28,203	...	6,93,556	
4,268	903	120	...	6	...	...	...	...	3,302	...	9,044
1,31,426	4,587	995	4,125	48	...	250	6,114	...	31,505	...	7,02,600	
2,57,367	30,620	3,139	4,919	629	...	614	10,983	7,681	67,230	404	9,64,830	
34,166	3,133	739	534	121	...	...	4,577	90	17,140	...	1,08,038
13,774	409	475	...	27	...	...	775	...	13,766	...	46,652
18,290	250	297	...	343	...	...	269	...	12,081	...	31,808
16,437	1,955	664	...	...	...	...	3,552	...	13,837	...	36,306
1,342	1,048	71	...	6	...	...	...	100	2,395	...	8,248
166	696	40	...	...	...	...	...	148	704	...	2,175
231	...	49	...	...	...	53	120	247	4,219	...	5,002
2,422	691	52	...	34	...	...	303	...	1,302	...	5,809
648	654	41	...	2	...	...	287	100	2,076	6	3,850
2,903	666	125	...	128	...	...	...	1,805	5,595	9	12,898
5,563	1,030	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,564	...	2,277
1,485	1,066	72	...	10	...	...	110	...	1,672	...	4,513
7,929	2,041	229	...	15	...	...	140	...	2,917	...	14,894
404	11	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,550	...	2,761
615	754	60	...	...	...	...	154	40	716	...	3,061
327	800	48	15	...	...	...	12	...	1,308	...	2,976
72	180	36	...	3	...	...	...	588	639	...	1,474
1,05,774	15,384	3,096	549	689	...	638	10,433	3,167	83,781	15	2,96,306	

7				8	9								
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				CONTRI- BUTIONS (d).	MISCELLANEOUS.								
Schools and colleges.	Contributions.	Libraries, museums, menageries, &c.	Total.	For general purposes.	Interest on loans.	Interest on account of pre- vious years.	Interest on account of current year.	Actual cost of works done for private in- dividuals.	Printing charges, &c.	Law charges.	Provident Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,651	...	...	6,651	...	1,211	4,357	...	...	1,390	...	382	1,070	8,419
...	270	...	270	...	...	...	...	...	148	12	23	282	64
...	500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	17	104	390
...	516	...	516	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	6	43	99
...	639	...	639	...	...	...	...	...	76	64	...	74	514
6,651	1,925	...	8,576	...	1,211	4,357	...	...	1,743	76	427	1,573	9,387
...	504	...	504	...	...	...	...	...	99	...	25	437	551
...	596	...	596	...	...	...	...	...	70	7	47	163	287
...	684	...	684	...	...	...	...	...	150	30	15	184	339
...	943	...	943	...	...	...	...	...	137	...	11	139	287
...	2,223	...	2,223	...	...	...	...	...	367	37	73	436	893
17,077	663	...	17,740	...	...	...	...	...	486	...	97	1,100	1,683
...	471	...	471	...	...	...	...	...	98	12	12	155	277
...	330	...	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	336	486
...	679	...	679	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	64	164
...	437	...	437	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	27	77
...	252	12	264	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	40	90
...	240	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	134	...	...	5	139
17,797	3,072	12	20,881	...	...	...	...	...	1,068	12	109	1,727	2,916
...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	543	194	125	815	1,677
2,776	...	...	2,776	43	1,281	...	...	...	627	392	...	...	2,300
390	60	...	450	510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	952	303
...	701	...	701	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	377	427
...	745	...	745	...	...	...	...	...	119	192	40	...	551
...	145	...	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	214
...	466	...	466	...	...	...	...	...	107	...	...	198	305
...	552	...	552	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	121	19	299
3,166	3,609	...	6,835	553	1,281	...	...	...	1,476	828	286	2,475	6,346
2,062	2,057	...	4,119	...	...	3,811	383	...	...	933	938	7,990	14,063
...	2,212	...	2,212	...	...	239	...	...	300	525	...	...	1,994
2,062	4,269	...	6,331	...	...	4,050	383	...	300	1,458	938	7,996	15,123
29,676	15,662	12	45,350	553	2,492	8,407	383	...	5,043	2,411	1,858	14,044	33,333
...	602	...	602	...	...	...	...	...	979	150	177	1,137	2,466
...	1,900	...	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	750	...	30	632	2,334
...	1,356	...	1,356	...	...	...	...	...	278	292	87	876	1,530
...	1,173	...	1,173	1,000	...	...	...	...	759	306	72	72	1,330
...	384	...	384	...	...	...	...	...	91	218	14	19	343
...	336	...	336	250	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	268	315
...	369	...	369	200	...	...	...	...	59	30	9	...	96
...	360	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	102	17	18	...	137
...	127	...	127	500	...	...	...	...	88	5	14	10	117
...	636	...	636	...	...	...	...	...	290	41	31	167	508
...	797	...	797	...	...	...	...	...	234	202	26	106	541
...	412	...	412	...	...	...	...	...	97	38	...	106	344
...	209	...	209	1,000	...	...	...	...	201	84	28	81	36
...	198	...	198	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	9	1	321
...	785	...	785	...	...	...	...	...	107	16	4	194	300
...	404	...	404	...	...	...	...	...	64	31	...	145	201
...	174	...	174	...	...	...	...	...	210	...	...	52	291
...	9,222	...	9,222	4,250	...	...	...	...	2,143	4,280	1,520	698	12,571

7				8	9								
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				CONTRIBUTIONS. (d)	MISCELLANEOUS.								
Schools and colleges.	Contributions.	Libraries, museums, menageries, &c.	Total.	For general purposes.	Interest on loans.	Interest due on account of previous years.	Interest due on account of current year.	Actual cost of works done for private individuals.	Printing.	Law charges.	Provident Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	832	...	832	...	...	...	...	297	351	140	47	832	...
4,755	1,257	169	6,181	...	...	...	...	654	373	...	1	1,028	...
...	337	...	337	...	...	...	...	84	27	...	188	299	...
...	384	...	384	...	...	...	...	30	19	10	8	67	...
...	211	...	211	...	...	...	...	144	17	10	31	202	...
...	193	...	193	...	...	...	...	70	...	12	83	85	...
...	169	...	169	...	...	...	...	57	5	11	9	90	...
...	192	...	192	...	...	...	...	52	14	15	20	77	...
...	246	...	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	...
4,755	3,821	169	8,745	...	...	...	...	1,388	806	213	387	2,794	...
...	1,537	...	1,537	...	...	...	...	456	161	80	712	712	...
...	1,493	...	1,493	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	810	...
...	631	...	631	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	174	174	...
...	750	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
...	4,411	...	4,411	...	...	...	...	456	161	93	999	1,709	...
...	242	...	242	...	...	...	...	164	...	28	17	209	...
...	256	73	329	...	...	...	32	74	208	...	6	320	...
222	...	...	222	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	12	165	...
222	408	73	793	...	...	...	32	280	208	25	146	694	...
...	410	...	410	...	...	...	...	121	...	...	12,19	12,313	...
...	189	...	189	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	5	14	...
...	150	...	150	...	...	...	1	66	106	...	2	109	...
75	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	159	...
75	749	...	824	...	...	...	1	322	156	...	12,230	12,748	...
5,052	18,701	242	23,995	4,250	...	...	2,176	6,726	2,851	862	17,617	30,232	...
...	784	60	844	...	255	239	20	268	...	68	1,251	2,101	...
3,341	299	...	3,640	...	...	...	...	125	...	121	106	442	...
3,341	1,083	60	4,484	...	255	239	20	303	...	189	1,447	2,548	...
3,186	55	...	3,241	...	...	64	439	162	...	52	1,318	2,635	...
...	573	...	573	...	...	...	...	145	...	62	498	709	...
...	1,561	...	1,561	...	...	2,882	1,629	...	...	1,302	2,760	8,573	...
...	268	...	268	...	...	...	274	114	...	...	244	632	...
...	1,829	...	1,829	...	...	2,882	1,903	114	...	1,302	3,004	9,206	...
...	514	...	514	...	...	...	...	131	...	...	454	585	...
1,843	164	501	2,508	...	...	...	34	163	...	...	554	75	...
...	761	...	761	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	333	43	...
1,843	925	501	3,269	...	...	...	34	163	...	103	887	1,187	...
...	478	...	478	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	354	404	...
...	1,089	...	1,089	1,410	...	...	...	129	...	50	200	379	...
...	1,567	...	1,567	1,410	...	...	...	129	...	100	554	753	...
8,370	6,546	561	15,477	1,410	255	3,185	2,336	1,237	...	1,808	8,162	17,045	...
...	3,722	...	3,722	300	...	5,370	456	574	1,664	439	247	8,750	...
...	803	...	803	...	...	...	...	169	139	66	187	561	...
...	4,525	...	4,525	300	...	5,370	456	743	1,803	505	434	9,311	...

PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONVENIENCE.

Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Vaccination.	Markets, slaughter-houses and ferries.	Pounds.	Dak bungalows and serais.	Arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation.	Public works.				Total.
							Establishment.	Buildings.	Roads.	Stores.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7,889	5,791	96	...	244	...	...	999	...	5,574	...	32,823
647	477	27	...	...	...	...	581	...	1,196	246	3,510
1,967	2,079	56	...	...	...	95	365	...	2,808	...	7,569
505	1,150	60	...	...	...	...	144	...	2,080	...	4,808
923	1,114	72	...	...	...	...	...	50	829	...	3,152
210	445	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	524	...	1,458
894	120	60	7	...	...	...	...	45	1,909	...	3,296
951	...	49	...	...	...	...	120	...	3,307	...	4,638
13,986	11,103	464	7	244	...	95	2,209	95	18,225	246	61,265
3,663	1,274	56	...	6	...	...	290	...	1,072	...	8,543
1,251	1,012	52	570	...	...	...	...	346	2,793	...	6,069
4,913	2,286	108	570	6	...	...	299	346	3,865	...	14,612
8,358	4,781	132	...	116	...	...	581	...	2,882	30	18,214
216	...	30	...	36	...	...	...	...	800	...	1,254
424	731	55	...	19	...	...	...	...	598	...	2,007
1,733	1,029	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,071	...	3,958
192	125	30	...	...	...	...	...	349	800	...	1,995
10,922	6,666	289	...	171	...	...	586	349	6,151	30	27,328
99,619	42,977	1,762	3,237	540	...	335	9,237	3,688	49,279	276	2,43,137
6,563	2,718	120	59	11	...	...	1,189	702	2,493	...	15,122
1,922	851	68	...	...	...	8	419	425	759	...	3,837
7,585	3,569	188	59	11	...	8	1,693	1,127	3,252	...	18,959
1,035	454	40	...	...	...	...	300	77	380	8	3,642
9,434	36,619	268	131	16	...	161	872	259	4,514	308	51,464
879	658	60	192	...	...	38	...	15	684	...	4,984
10,313	37,277	328	323	16	...	199	872	274	5,198	308	59,448
18,933	41,300	556	382	27	...	297	2,780	1,478	8,830	316	82,049
42,438	17,947	795	107	19	...	690	2,253	7,362	26,991	6,475	2,16,987
916	2,082	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	989	...	4,044
3,442	2,833	119	12	...	...	...	426	337	3,633	...	11,114
4,905	1,846	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,330	...	11,028
51,591	24,708	1,018	119	19	...	690	2,709	7,719	35,943	6,475	2,43,173
20,295	10,647	396	...	95	...	55	743	1,481	11,899	...	50,433
2,192	3	49	...	...	...	...	123	3,137	594	...	6,483
850	955	48	...	...	...	...	107	...	727	...	2,673
23,227	11,605	484	...	95	...	55	978	4,618	19,320	...	59,599
8,676	4,676	263	39	117	...	52	517	477	2,398	...	1,17,700
558	920	120	...	69	...	...	...	...	363	...	3,583
1,798	1,233	96	...	...	...	...	224	718	2,126	...	7,237
1,341	385	135	...	...	...	...	253	26	1,235	...	4,054
423	780	33	...	...	...	...	...	613	345	...	2,290
2,993	2,290	96	...	...	...	...	156	1,547	2,862	...	11,764
15,789	10,289	748	39	186	...	52	1,150	3,381	9,332	...	1,46,628

7				8	9							
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				CONTRIBUTIONS.	MISCELLANEOUS.							
Schools and colleges.	Contributions.	Libraries, museums, menageries, &c.	Total.	For general purposes.	Interest on loans.		Actual cost of works done for private individuals.	Other items (to be specified in as many columns as may be necessary).				
					Interest due on account of previous years.	Interest due on account of current year.		Printing.	Law charges.	Provident fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
33	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	246	...	246	...	...	...	...	209	...	115	866	1,190
...	67	...	67	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	1	91
...	300	...	300	...	...	...	...	199	...	15	540	754
...	268	...	268	...	...	35	...	62	169	...	10	276
...	410	...	410	...	...	...	...	76	...	12	97	185
...	70	...	70	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	103	161
...	300	...	300	...	...	...	...	110	...	14	...	124
...	233	...	233	...	...	...	...	171	...	...	25	196
...	1,995	...	1,995	...	...	35	...	975	169	156	1,642	2,977
...	228	...	228	...	...	180	72	241	...	30	163	696
...	457	...	457	...	...	...	...	101	...	18	75	194
...	685	...	685	...	...	180	72	312	...	48	173	820
...	284	...	284	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	797	865
...	230	...	230	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	50	78
...	250	...	250	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	98	128
...	124	...	124	...	...	...	...	119	...	...	29	148
...	134	...	134	...	...	...	...	168	...	...	50	213
...	1,022	...	1,022	...	...	...	68	345	...	...	1,024	1,437
...	8,227	...	8,227	300	...	5,585	506	2,405	1,973	709	3,278	14,345
...	450	...	450	...	19	18	...	131	...	41	427	636
...	480	...	480	...	...	...	...	202	...	21	1	224
...	900	...	900	...	19	18	...	333	...	62	425	809
...	148	...	148	...	...	...	...	125	...	16	67	208
...	5,319	856	6,175	...	...	...	...	65	...	235	764	999
...	420	...	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	114
...	5,319	1,276	6,595	...	...	...	...	65	...	243	813	1,113
...	5,319	2,324	7,643	...	19	18	...	623	...	313	1,308	4,181
...	175	3,640	4,000	...	4,782	7,155	97	1,195	1,713	...	2,007	17,839
...	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	1	161
...	1,254	...	1,254	...	...	...	...	229	...	20	91	311
...	300	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	294
...	175	5,194	5,729	...	4,782	7,155	97	1,584	1,733	...	2,314	17,563
...
...	1,610	...	1,610	...	...	...	...	1,936	...	...	1,481	3,417
...	180	...	180	...	...	...	...	305	427	42	...	774
...	375	...	375	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	45
...	2,165	...	2,165	...	...	...	...	2,286	427	42	1,481	4,286
...
...	...	545	545	...	...	2,250	...	916	40	...	2,042	4,357
...	...	188	188	...	...	...	...	89	...	15	45	140
...	...	460	460	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	313
...	...	475	475	...	...	...	...	81	...	21	...	193
...	...	215	215	...	...	...	...	53	...	13	85	113
...	789	...	789	...	...	...	...	134	...	26	287	440
...
...	789	1,883	2,672	...	...	2,250	...	1,360	40	83	2,479	6,229

PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONVENIENCE.

Conservancy, (including road cleaning, watering and latrines).	Hospital and dispensaries.	Vaccination.	Markets and slaughter-houses.	Pounds.	Dak bungalows and serais.	Arboriculture, public gardens, and experimental cultivation.	Public works (a).				Total.
							Establishment (b).	Buildings (c).	Roads (d).	Stores (e).	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8,977	6,120	420	985	...	...	...	...	...	1,461	...	18,049
2,900	1,614	188	...	14	...	28	42	16	925	...	5,968
1,692	1,658	115	...	...	60	...	160	835	1,363	...	6,524
13,569	9,392	723	985	14	60	28	202	851	3,749	...	30,541
2,330	3,201	76	98	73	...	195	...	3,491	1,192	...	10,784
3,227	3,903	91	105	195	...	198	240	...	1,073	...	10,742
6,307	7,104	167	203	268	...	393	240	3,491	2,265	...	21,526
12,847	5,076	192	264	118	...	406	232	2,552	10,578	...	87,366
1,540	1,183	61	48	...	...	...	281	765	2,314	...	6,182
401	110	66	7	...	...	...	150	118	1,213	...	2,902
628	3,880	81	...	...	...	...	37	270	2,872	...	7,872
15,416	10,849	400	319	118	...	406	700	3,695	16,977	...	1,04,822
10,405	2,457	301	72	179	...	...	1,636	...	3,940	...	19,615
1,649	2,124	103	365	...	...	...	65	191	3,581	...	10,717
773	1,402	60	68	8	...	...	300	100	419	...	3,140
12,917	5,983	464	505	187	...	...	2,001	291	7,949	...	33,472
1,38,816	79,930	4,004	2,170	887	60	1,624	7,980	24,046	89,435	6,475	6,39,261
17,982	9,233	568	352	...	...	810	1,240	284	6,647	...	38,363
9,085	402	404	...	48	...	...	758	434	2,783	...	14,538
338	400	120	...	60	...	...	...	...	631	...	1,632
27,405	10,035	1,092	352	108	...	810	1,998	718	10,061	...	54,533
19,605	5,404	311	463	80	...	494	1,674	167	15,343	143	72,666
631	1,826	19	...	30	29	1	200	...	426	...	3,112
20,236	6,730	330	463	110	29	495	1,874	167	15,769	143	75,778
1,889	3,271	176	1	...	...	...	1,008	25	3,622	...	11,777
938	1,607	144	...	...	...	...	252	249	993	...	4,702
2,827	4,878	320	1	...	...	...	1,260	274	4,915	...	16,479
5,390	3,466	165	...	...	77	...	349	2,028	...	...	11,508
549	711	24	...	...	...	...	40	2	234	27	1,612
5,939	4,177	189	...	...	77	...	389	2,030	234	27	13,120
4,281	1,946	38	...	...	...	...	...	625	1,572	...	10,261
5,366	1,617	95	...	1	...	...	...	1,667	691	...	10,218
9,647	3,563	133	...	1	...	...	...	2,292	2,263	...	20,479
66,054	29,383	2,664	816	219	106	1,305	5,521	5,481	33,242	170	1,80,380
14,232	1,663	405	491	587	...	169	998	...	5,627	...	26,734
943	1,058	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	1,320	...	3,503
824	870	41	...	9	...	86	60	...	2,752	...	5,040
15,999	3,591	446	491	596	...	344	1,058	...	9,699	...	85,277
3,821	1,056	40	334	376	...	204	483	...	1,369	180	8,564
14,730	4,307	153	293	278	...	92	267	332	695	...	25,932
34,560	8,954	639	1,118	1,250	...	640	1,808	332	11,763	180	69,773

Form No. III.—Statement showing the Expenditure of the

1	2	3	4							5								
NAME OF DISTRICT.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND COLLECTION CHARGES.							PUBLIC SAFETY.					Water-supply.		Drainage.	
			Office General administration—(a) establishment, &c.	Collection of taxes, including bonded warehouses, &c.	Collection of tolls on roads and ferries.	Survey of land.	Refunds.	Pensions and gratuities.	Total.	Fire (establishment, &c.).	Lighting (establishment, &c.).	Police (establishment, &c.).	Rewards for destruction of wild animals.	Total.	Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c.	Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh...	138	Hazaribagh ...	491	890	...	...	...	...	1,381	...	44	...	37	81	700	89	...	249
	139	Chatra ...	576	485	...	...	...	...	1,061	...	...	...	16	16	...	308	132	...
		Total ...	1,067	1,375	...	...	...	...	2,442	...	44	...	53	97	700	397	132	249
Lohardaga {	140	Ranchi ...	1,277	903	...	...	...	...	2,180	...	503	...	8	511	1,114	26	...	441
	141	Lohardaga ...	648	443	...	...	...	...	1,096	...	54	...	...	54	...	...	...	46
		Total ...	1,925	1,351	...	...	...	...	3,276	...	557	...	8	565	1,114	26	...	487
Palamau ...	142	Daltonganj ...	590	182	...	...	...	...	772	...	52	...	14	66	151	...	73	75
Manbhum ...	143	Purulia ...	1,228	674	...	...	3	...	1,905	...	818	...	44	862	4,337	...	1,413	130
	144	Jhalda ...	856	269	...	...	...	...	625	...	27	...	...	27	...	...	...	97
	145	Raghunathpur ...	217	253	...	...	...	...	470	...	30	...	8	41	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,801	1,196	...	...	3	...	3,000	3	875	...	52	930	4,337	...	1,443	227
Singbhum ...	146	Chaibassa ...	544	384	...	...	...	...	928	...	308	...	34	342	...	...	...	33
		Divisional Total	5,927	4,488	...	...	3	...	10,418	3	1,836	...	161	2,000	6,802	423	1,648	1,070
		Grand Total ...	1,86,265	1,46,142	1,767	3,378	2,145	1,114	3,40,831	29,552	1,60,596	12,530	3,001	2,05,679	7,36,231	61,072	2,02,413	71,328
		Grand Total for 1893-94	1,85,423	1,42,535	2,297	2,540	3,493	1,044	3,37,331	27,406	1,61,167	11,914	3,490	2,08,977	94,032	61,652	2,21,021	65,663

PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONVENIENCE.

Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Vaccination.	Markets and slaughter-houses and burning ghat.	Pounds.	Dak bungalows and serais.	Arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation.	Public works.				Total.
							Establishment.	Buildings.	Roads.	Stores.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,600	1,400	104	146	...	...	16	...	95	723	...	6,311
1,394	1,086	96	30	...	...	88	120	53	728	8	4,043
4,084	2,585	200	176	...	...	104	120	148	1,451	8	10,354
7,355	2,232	120	...	236	139	59	58	99	1,075	12	12,996
572	349	65	12	...	...	...	100	...	548	...	1,692
7,957	2,581	185	12	236	139	59	158	99	1,623	12	14,688
999	120	95	...	6	...	...	76	546	516	...	2,567
3,029	1,922	120	1,363	162	3	...	...	807	1,339	...	14,655
480	404	10	...	...	111	...	...	...	121	...	1,223
361	636	10	33	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	1,760
3,870	2,982	140	1,336	162	114	...	...	807	2,160	...	17,638
1,395	1,472	138	...	112	...	...	186	...	59	...	3,305
18,123	9,740	758	1,584	516	253	163	540	1,600	5,806	20	48,662
8,64,861	3,31,052	18,644	22,908	6,147	419	9,727	85,756	60,458	4,52,097	7,956	29,31,049
8,40,849	2,82,189	18,823	20,981	8,094	334	11,106	64,480	45,940	4,31,451	5,942	21,72,592

7				8	9								
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				CONTRIBUTIONS.	MISCELLANEOUS.								
Schools and colleges.	Contributions.	Libraries, museums, &c.	Total.	For general purposes.	Interest on loans.		Actual cost of works done for private individuals.	Other items (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).					Total.
					Interest due on account of previous years.	Interest due on account of current year.		Printing.	Law charges.	Provident Fund.	Miscellaneous.		
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	636	...	636	...	...	...	...	188	...	16	...	...	...
...	475	...	475	...	...	...	...	115	...	25	...	16	...
...	1,111	...	1,111	...	...	...	...	303	...	41	...	16	...
...	589	...	589	...	...	...	...	...	8	75	...	66	...
110	800	...	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	73	...
110	889	...	999	...	...	...	...	...	8	75	...	139	...
...	146	...	146	...	...	...	...	48	...	16	...	96	...
...	609	...	609	...	...	...	...	205	...	167	...	415	...
...	330	...	330	...	...	...	...	30	...	6	...	50	...
...	336	...	336	...	...	...	...	35	20	...	...	3	...
...	1,275	...	1,275	...	...	...	...	270	20	173	...	469	...
...	240	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	60	...
110	3,661	...	3,771	...	...	...	...	621	28	318	...	780	...
57,691	77,647	1,186	1,36,524	7,190	7,548	32,214	6,001	29,667	10,073	6,604	...	68,321	1,60,49
71,196	84,540	1,133	1,56,367	5,565	538	23,306	10,235	26,557	12,313	6,176	...	60,507	1,38,62

Municipalities in Bengal during the year 1894-95—concluded.

9(a)	10									11	12	13
Total expenditure.	EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.											REMARKS.
	Investments.		Payments to sinking funds.	Provident Fund withdrawals.	Repayment of loans.	Advances.		Deposits.	Total.	Closing balance.	Grand Total.	
	In securities other than for sinking fund.	In Savings Banks.				Permanent.	Other.					
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
8,613	426	458	884	247	9,744	
5,751	...	74	...	...	...	...	440	279	793	320	6,864	
14,364	...	74	...	...	...	...	866	737	1,677	567	16,608	
16,425	...	225	...	...	...	50	...	550	825	18	17,268	
3,325	250	10	260	27	3,612	
19,750	...	225	...	...	...	50	250	560	1,085	45	20,880	
3,711	...	53	...	...	...	...	130	202	445	1,425	5,581	
18,819	880	288	1,168	7,278	27,265	
2,291	2,184	4,475	
2,665	170	170	453	3,288	
23,775	880	458	1,338	9,915	35,028	
4,888	40	40	848	5,776	
66,488	...	332	...	...	...	50	2,126	2,057	4,585	12,800	83,873	
37,81,701	...	10,734	4,524	468	39,404	2,705	1,44,021	84,154	2,86,010	4,86,609	45,54,880	
50,01,014	3,300	2,798	10,500	...	14,850	4,189	1,34,537	49,158	2,19,350	5,11,710	37,32,074	

**RESOLUTION ON THE PROGRESS REPORT OF THE FOREST
ADMINISTRATION IN THE LOWER PROVINCES OF
BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.**

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 9th December 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 5273.

Read—

The Progress Report of the Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal
for the year 1894-95.

Read again—

The Progress Report of the Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal
for the year 1893-94, and the Government Resolution thereon.

The Report is submitted by Mr. A. E. Wild, who held the post of Conservator of Forests in the province throughout the year. It was received on 7th November, some weeks after the due date (1st October); it is explained that the delay was owing to the fact that the time between the receipt of divisional reports by the Conservator and the date fixed for the submission of his report to Government is insufficient. The Conservator proposes to alter these arrangements to ensure the punctuality of his report in future.

The report is not altogether satisfactory. Mr. Wild, endeavouring no doubt to confine his remarks within the limit prescribed by the Forest Code, has reduced the printed matters by six pages, as compared with the report of 1893-94. But the decrease is hardly earned at the expense of clearness, with the result that it is impossible to learn, without reference to the statistical tables, many facts which should have been shown in the body of the report.

2. The remarks made by this Government and the Government of India in reviewing the report and the tables compiled for illustrating the statistics, should be noticed by the Conservator, and similar remarks and tables should be embodied in the next report. There was only a small increase of 40 square miles in the area of the various classes of forests, so far as they have been ascertained. The limitation, however, is important, for the areas of the forests in the Sonthal Parganas and in Chota Nagpur (except Hazaribagh) are still unknown and have not been shown in the statement. The revenue settlement operations now in progress in Palamau and Singhbhum will fix definitely the forest areas in the resettled portions of those districts, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the officer now posted to the Sonthal Parganas will ascertain approximately the area of his charge during the current year. The following table shows the areas under management:—

FOREST.	At com- mencement of the year.	Added.	Excluded.	At close of the year.	PERCENTAGE—	
					Of total forest area.	Of the area of the provinces.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.		
Reserved	5,831	8	...	5,839	45	37
Protected	3,069	32	...	3,091	24	20
Unclassed	4,034	...	...	4,034	31	26
Total	12,924	40	...	12,964	100	83

3. *Protected Forests.*—An important addition was made during the year to the protected forests by Government Notification, No. 4844, dated the 2nd November 1894, which extended the protection of the Act to the forests of the Sonthal Parganas. In May 1895 the Forest Division of the Sonthal Parganas was constituted, and an officer of the department placed in charge. No

officer, however, has been added to the cadre of the service to meet the wants of the newly-created division, and, though it was deemed advisable to place an officer in charge, he could ill be spared from the other divisions.

4. *Settlements*.—As directed in the Resolution on last year's report, the forest tracts in respect of which, though they have not been formally settled, no further enquiry into the rights of Government and private persons is judged necessary, have been added to the areas actually settled under the Act, and the amalgamated total of areas for which no further settlement operations are required has been given as 5,641 square miles. At the commencement of the year, 931 square miles were undergoing settlement; with the exception of small plots of land acquired under the Land Acquisition Act for special purposes, no new work was undertaken during the year, while operations were brought to a conclusion only in 7 square miles which were added to the Buxa Reserve. The tracts in which settlement operations are in progress consist of 191 square miles in the Darjeeling civil district and 733 square miles in the Chittagong Division. The delay in the case of the former is not understood, and the Revenue authorities will be desired to explain. The work is not of a difficult nature, and in the past year's report it was stated that the settlement had been practically finished in July 1893; it is therefore strange that it has not yet been brought to a close. In Chittagong the Forest Department is not responsible for the delay. The work has to go hand in hand with that of the Revenue Settlement, and in addition is complicated by innumerable claims which have to be decided.

Orders have been issued for the delimitation of the forest area and the preparation of a record-of-rights in the Kolhan estate in Singhbhum and the Government estate in Palamau concurrently with the revenue settlement operations now in progress. During the land settlement of the Western Duars in Jalpaiguri, 843 blocks of land, aggregating 50,137 acres in area, were set apart for fuel and fodder reserves. These areas are at present in the charge of the Civil Department, but since the close of the year orders have issued for the Forest Officers of Buxa and Jalpaiguri to examine the various blocks with a view to the larger and more important among them being taken over by the Forest Department.

5. *Working Plans*.—No progress has been made in the preparation of working plans. The work in hand last year in the Darjeeling and Tista Divisions is still unfinished, and the Jalpaiguri area has been undertaken during the year. Having regard to the paucity of officers available, the lack of progress is not perhaps surprising. But the fact remains that Bengal is very backward in respect of working plans, and the Conservator should spare no efforts to push on this important branch of the administration.

The only areas for which working plans are now in operation are the Sundarbans covering 4,340 square miles and 38 miles in the Darjeeling Division. In the former case the provisions of the plan were in every instance worked up to, in the latter some deviations have occurred.

6. *Communications and Buildings*.—The following statement compares the expenditure on communications and buildings during the last two years and the Budget allotment for 1894-95:—

	BUILDINGS.			ROADS AND BRIDGES.			TOTAL.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	Budget allotment for 1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Budget allotment for 1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Budget allotment for 1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
New construction ...	Rs. 21,757	Rs. 6,023	Rs. 14,600	Rs. 5,998	Rs. 10,227	Rs. 20,805	Rs. 27,755	Rs. 16,850	Rs. 33,609
Repairs ...	10,435	9,410	9,800	6,885	7,046	6,035	17,320	16,456	18,601
Unapportioned ...	...	314	.....	1,633	93	.....	1,633	407	.....
Total ..	32,192	16,347	24,400	14,516	17,366	26,900	46,708	33,713	52,210

No new expensive buildings were constructed during the year, and thus the expenditure under the head decreased by Rs. 15,845. The expenditure on

roads, on the other hand, increased considerably; 73 miles of new road were made at a cost of Rs. 10,227 and 622 miles were repaired at a cost of Rs. 7,046, the expenditure in 1893-94 having been Rs. 5,998 for 51 miles of new roads and Rs. 6,885 for the repairs of 487 miles.

7. *Breaches of Forest Law.*—One hundred and thirty-five cases were prosecuted in the Courts compared with 126 in 1893-94; convictions were obtained in 92 per cent. of the cases, against 88 per cent. in the previous year. The number of prosecutions for injury to the forests by fire increased from 8 to 18.

No details have been given regarding these cases. In future the report should show the number of cases in which convictions and acquittals were obtained, the number of persons concerned in each case, the number of cases pending at the beginning and end of the year, and the penalties inflicted. It has been ascertained that during the year under report convictions were obtained in 15 out of the 18 cases, the accused were all discharged in two cases and one was pending at the close of the year. In all 45 persons were convicted and 15 acquitted. The proportion of convictions was satisfactory, but the punishments inflicted were generally light. The Conservator explains this by the fact that cases detected were of a trivial nature, and that the real incendiary fires were undetected. In one case in Jalpaiguri, 11 persons were convicted of deliberately setting fire to the forest in order to drive out the game, and were fined only Re. 1 each. The case was referred to the High Court, who in their judgment wrote—'It is not now desirable to enhance the sentence in this case, but when the offence charged was found to be established, and there were no mitigating circumstances, we think that more than a nominal punishment was called for.' Some mention should have been made in the report of a case of such importance, and information should have been given of the effect of the Lieutenant-Governor's orders that all cases of inadequate punishment should be reported to Government. This should be done in future reports. There were, besides the 18 cases brought to trial, 13 cases which after enquiry remained undetected. Of the 18 cases brought to trial, 13 occurred in Singhbhum, 2 in Puri, 2 in Kurseong, and 1 in Jalpaiguri.

The number of cases compounded by the Forest Officer, under section 67 of the Act, was 958, involving 1,562 persons, as against 982 and 1,516 persons in 1893-94. The amount received as compensation for these offences was Rs. 5,653, or Rs. 5-14-5 for each case and Rs. 3-9 for each person. In compliance with the orders given last year, no offences by fire were compounded.

The number of offences was greatest in the Darjeeling (395 cases) and in the Tista (281 cases) Divisions, and the same divisions headed the list in 1893-94.

8. *Grazing.*—Leaving out of consideration the Sundarbans area in which grazing is impossible owing to the absence of pasture, the whole area of the protected and unclassed forests, except 12 square miles, is open to grazing. In the reserved forests, on the other hand, out of a total area of 3,747 square miles (omitting the Sundarbans reserves), 3,339 square miles are closed to all animals, 20 square miles are closed to browsing animals, and only 388 square miles are open for pasturage. The actual receipts from grazing fees in the reserved forests amounted to Rs. 10,022, as compared with Rs. 7,722 in the previous year; the increase occurred chiefly in the Jalpaiguri and Tista Divisions. In the protected area, fees were levied in the Puri Division only, excepting Rs. 10 in Singhbhum, and the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 5,138, against Rs. 3,141 in 1893-94.

As regards cattle trespass, the number of cattle impounded is said to have been 1,432, against 1,762 in the previous year, but the figures for the current year are admittedly incomplete, as some of the Divisional Officers have failed to furnish statistics. Complete figures should be given in future reports.

9. *Forest fires.*—The area over which protective measures against fire were adopted extended to 1,874 square miles, or 32 per cent. of the total area of the reserves. Only 9 square miles, or 0.49 of this area, were burned, compared with 689, or 37 per cent., in 1893-94. The area successfully protected thus amounted to over 99 per cent.

In all areas, specially protected or otherwise, only 56 square miles, or 0.63 per cent., were burned, and of this some 36 square miles were purposely burned by the Department, so that only 0.23 of the total area of forests suffered

from accidental or incendiary fires. Of this unusual success, the Conservator remarks:—

“It is too venturesome to attempt to explain this immunity. No doubt the representations made last year and the measures taken thereon have, in some degree, perhaps, borne fruit, yet it is too early to speak confidently of their real effect; and though credit is undoubtedly due to both Civil and Forest Officers for the success attained, there is no question that their exertions in this respect have been materially aided, not only by the favourable season, but more so, perhaps, by the very severity of the fires of the previous year, for it is seldom that two seasons, more than usually disastrous, succeed each other.”

No doubt the measures taken against fires were attended with much better results during the year under report than in the previous year, but His Honour would point out that the comparison is vitiated by the absence of any figures from the protected areas in Singhbhum, of which in 1893-94 it was reported that 320,000 acres were burnt. The Conservator explains that accurate figures for the area in Singhbhum cannot be given, but adds that as a rule fire overruns the whole. Granting that this is so, it completely destroys the use of statistical tables to show in one year the whole protected area as having been burned as was done in last year's report, and to shew none as burned in the following year. Either the figures should be excluded every year or shown every year. Areas intentionally burned by the Department should not be shown in the statement.

Rules framed under section 75 (d) of the Forest Act were introduced into the Puri district in January 1895 to regulate the lighting of fires and the collection of inflammable material in the vicinity of reserved forests during the dry months of the year from January to July. When directing the enforcement of these rules, the Lieutenant-Governor expressed his opinion that a small fine was neither a severe nor even a sufficient penalty for the carelessness which might destroy a vast mass of valuable State property, and that any person, who by his culpable neglect sets fire to a reserved forest, should receive a sufficiently severe punishment to deter him from similar carelessness in future.

10. *Gross yield and outturn of Forest Produce.*—The following statement gives details of the outturn during the year from all the forests in the Province, including the removals by privileged villagers:—

CLASS OF FOREST AND AGENCY BY WHICH PRODUCE WAS REMOVED.	Timber.	Fuel.	Total wood.	Bamb.	Minor produce.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Reserved.</i>	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	No.	Rs.
Government	14,224	110,349	124,573	29,135	218
Purchasers	3,525,935	11,241,518	14,767,453	7,598,720	1,00,532
Free grants	10,408	13,882	24,290	.....	971
Right-holders ... ..	.....	927,500	927,500	.....	7,414
Total	3,550,567	12,302,249	15,852,816	7,627,855	1,09,135
<i>Protected.</i>					
Government	326	161	487	.....	27
Purchasers	399,519	3,196,865	3,596,384	850	18,447
Free grants	402	2,500,448	2,500,850	.....	5,846
Right-holders	160,000	12,000,000	12,160,000	4,000,000	1,30,333
Total	560,247	17,697,474	18,257,721	4,000,850	1,54,653
<i>Unclassed.</i>					
Government	6,377	.....	6,377	6,840	218
Purchasers	376,043	195,899	571,942	10,413,729	8,936
Free grants ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Right-holders ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	382,420	195,899	578,319	10,420,569	9,154
Grand total in 1894-95 ...	4,493,234	30,195,622	34,688,856	22,040,274	2,72,942
Grand total in 1893-94 ...	4,880,620	27,819,890	32,700,510	21,101,508	2,48,571
Difference in 1894-95 ...	-387,386	+2,375,732	+1,988,346	+947,766	+24,371

The removals of timber from the reserved forests by purchasers were 237,200 cubic feet less than in the previous year. The falling off was most noticeable in the Sundarbans Division, where, it is explained, the abundant rice

harvest enabled the cultivators to obtain a livelihood without resort to the difficult and dangerous occupation of cutting and extracting timber from the forest.

Exploitation by purchasers is now the method almost exclusively adopted in Bengal; Departmental operations, which consisted mainly in the delivery of firewood to the troops at the Jelapahar Cantonment, comprised only 20,927 cubic feet of timber, 119,510 cubic feet of fuel, and 35,975 bamboos.

11. *Financial results.*—The receipts for the Forest year amounted to Rs. 8,25,669 and the charges to Rs. 4,09,552, so the net revenue was Rs. 4,16,117, which is the highest on record. The figures for the last five years, according to the financial year, are given in the following table:—

Year.	FINANCIAL YEAR.		
	Receipts.	Charges.	Net revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	7,68,718	3,90,265	3,78,453
1890-91	7,27,392	4,14,005	3,13,387
1891-92	7,89,553	4,22,930	3,66,623
1892-93	7,44,882	3,81,608	3,63,274
1893-94	8,01,611	4,04,043	3,97,568
1894-95	7,95,673	3,98,601	3,97,072

12. The following table shows the results in each division for the last two financial years:—

DIVISION.	RECEIPTS.		CHARGES.		SURPLUS.		DEFICIT.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Darjeeling	60,487	73,187	55,043	57,508	5,444	15,679	.....	114
Tista	13,643	22,704	23,369	22,848	.....	.....	9,726	.....
Kurseong	18,406	27,621	21,719	20,772	.....	1,040	3,313	.....
Jalpaiguri	40,185	38,498	25,705	25,141	14,480	13,357	.....	.....
Buxa	10,185	9,662	23,165	25,010	.....	.....	12,980	16,348
Sonthal Parganas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Direction	13,636	14,412	42,901	45,264	.....	.....	29,205	30,852
Palamau	2,318	2,706	9,637	9,225	.....	.....	7,319	6,519
Sinhabhum	28,633	42,344	43,115	38,015	.....	4,340	14,482	.....
Angul	4,741	2,436	12,176	12,800	.....	.....	7,435	10,424
Puri	20,053	19,692	13,795	14,173	7,158	5,519	.....	.....
Sundarbans	4,91,163	4,46,801	1,06,156	91,051	3,85,007	3,55,760	.....	.....
Chittagong	97,261	95,660	27,262	30,034	69,999	68,626	.....	.....
Total	8,01,611	7,95,673	4,04,043	3,98,601	4,82,088	4,61,329	84,520	61,257
Net surplus	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,97,568	3,97,072	.....	.....

Eighty-nine per cent. of the net income of the circle represents the profits of the Sundarbans Division; the Chittagong Division makes the next greatest profit, but shows a regrettable decline as compared with the previous year.

13. *Miscellaneous.*—Mr. Wild was in charge of the circle throughout the year. He was on tour for 172 days and inspected seven out of the thirteen divisional offices. Details of his tours with dates should be furnished in the next report. His Honour again notices with regret that a large number of changes have been necessary in the divisional charges owing to the deaths, illnesses and absences of officers on leave. The Tista Division was held by no less than seven officers during the year, the Direction Division by five, Darjeeling by four, and Angul by three; only Kurseong and Jalpaiguri were under the same officer throughout the year. Both these two Divisions, especially Kurseong, have done better financially than last year, owing, no doubt, partly to this cause. It is with regret that the Lieutenant-Governor records the death of Mr. G. A. Richardson, Deputy Conservator, who, when on privilege leave in March last, succumbed somewhat suddenly to an attack of pneumonia, his constitution having been weakened by long service in the Buxa Duars; and in April last the death of Mr. H. H. Davis, the senior officer of the circle, whose great local knowledge and wide experience were of great service to Government.

ORDER.—Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

EARLY COTTON CROP IN BENGAL, 1895.

The following is published for general information.

REV. DEPT., C. E. BUCKLAND,
The 10th December 1895. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

NOTE ON THE EARLY COTTON CROP IN BENGAL, 1895.

Explanatory.—There are, generally speaking, two cotton crops in these Provinces, viz., the early crop, which is sown during the monsoon rains and harvested during the cold weather by the end of December, and the late crop, which is usually sown at the close of the rainy season and harvested during the hot weather in May and June.

Of the districts for which returns are given in the appended statement, the early crop is reported to be grown only in Jalpaiguri, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Sonthal Parganas, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Palamau, while in the remaining districts, noted in the margin, both the early and late crops are cultivated. This report furnishes estimates of area and outturn for the early crop only.

Character of the season.—The rainfall of the monsoon season of 1895 has generally been less than the normal in the early cotton-growing districts of these Provinces. In July, the rainfall was below the normal in all these districts except in Jalpaiguri, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and (generally) in Chota Nagpur; it was deficient also in August in all districts except in Jalpaiguri, Bhagalpur, and Orissa; in September Puri only received more than the normal fall; and in October, Cuttack, Manbhum, and Singbhum were the only districts in which the rainfall was above the normal. In November the rainfall was light.

Area sown.—The total area this year sown with the early cotton crop in these Provinces appears from the statement annexed to this note to be 91,000 acres. The corresponding area for the previous year is shown in the same statement as 95,600 acres. The present estimated acreage is nearly 5 per cent. less than that of last year. The decrease is noticeable chiefly in Puri and Singbhum, and is reported to be due in Puri to excessive rain, and in Singbhum to insufficient rain. Sonthal Parganas, Angul and the Kondmals, and Palamau show a slight increase in area, which the Deputy Commissioners of those districts attribute to a favourable season for cotton cultivation.

* Midnapore.
Monghyr.
Bhagalpur.
Cuttack.
Balasore.

Puri.
Angul and the
Kondmals.
Manbhum.
Singbhum.

Character of the crop.—From the attached district estimates, it will be seen that two out of the fifteen districts from which returns have been received, viz., the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Angul and the

* Midnapore.	Balasore.
Jalpaiguri.	Hazaribagh.
Cuttack.	Manbhum.
	Singhbhum.

Khondmals report an average crop of 16 annas; seven* report crops varying from 12 to 15 annas, and the remaining six districts report crops varying from 8 to 11 annas. On comparing the meteorological reports of this year with those of last year, it appears that the climatic conditions of this year have been, on the whole, more favourable for the early cotton crop than those of last year. From the district estimates of outturn, it will be seen that six districts, viz., Midnapore, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Sonthal Parganas, Balasore, Hazaribagh, and Manbhum, report better crops than those of last year; five districts, viz., Jalpaiguri, Cuttack, Puri, Angul and Khondmals, and Lohardaga, report equal crops; and four districts, viz., Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Palamau, and Singhbhum, report worse crops.

The arithmetical mean of the anna estimates of outturn returned by District Officers, reckoned with reference to areas, gives a 11·6 anna, or about three-fourths of an average crop, for these Provinces as a whole, against 10·2 annas estimated for the crop of last year.

N. N. BANERJEE,

*Assistant Director of Land Records
and Agriculture, Bengal.*

COUNTERSIGNED.

W. C. MACPHERSON,

*Director of Land Records and
Agriculture, Bengal.*

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd December 1895.

Forecast of the early Cotton Crop of Bengal, 1895.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DIVISION.	District.	Approximate normal area under early cotton in acres.	Approximate area sown last year in acres.	Estimated area sown this year in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Burdwan	Midnapore	2,000	2,000	2,000	8	12	<p>There being no heavy rain during the sowing time and subsequently there being only occasional showers of rain, the growth of the crops has been better this year and a better outturn is expected than that of last year, though much below a full crop. The difference of 100 acres between the figures in columns 3 and 6 is due to the lands for the cotton crop in the Bhalka tahsil having been included in tea estates.</p> <p>The Assistant Commissioner of Chittagong Hill Tracts returned the outturn of the cotton crop this year as 4 annas, and attributed the cause of decrease to the heavy gale on the 2nd October 1895, which destroyed the cotton plants and their capsules. The Commissioner of Chittagong remarked on this as follows:—</p> <p>"I do not accept this and hope for a full average crop. The season and rainfall, &c., resemble those of 1891, and are most favourable. The gale did damage, but it was a steady gale, not at all cyclonic, and a great deal of the crop is well sheltered."</p> <p>The decrease in the outturn is due to scarcity of rain this year.</p>	<p>Meteorological reports show that the rainfall in this district was below the normal throughout the last monsoon season.</p>
Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri	600	600	400	12	12		
Chittagong	Chittagong Hill Tracts	17,000	17,000	17,000	12	16		
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	400	400	400	12	8		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Divisions.	District.	Approximate normal area under early cotton in acres.	Approximate area sown last year in acres.	Estimated area sown this year in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Bhagalpur— comd.	Bhagalpur	11,300	11,300	10,200	14	9	Want of timely rain accounts for the reduced outturn this year. The increase in the area cultivated during 1895 is due to better distribution of rainfall. The outturn will be better than that of last year. On account of heavy rainfall at the time of sowing a large area could not be sown, hence the decrease in area and outturn as compared with the normal figures. The decrease in the area under cultivation is due to untimely excessive rain.	(a) Estimated by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
	Sonhal Parganas	12,900	12,500	13,900	9	11		
Orissa	Cuttack	3,100	1,800	1,800	12	12	The decrease in the area as compared with the normal, is due to want of rain at the time of sowing, and the increase in outturn, as compared with that of the last year, is due to seasonable rain at the time of growth. The rainfall was favourable to the early cotton crops in Angul. No cotton is grown in the Khondmals subdivision.	
	Puri	14,500	9,200	6,000	8	8		
	Bahare	1,000	900	900	10	13		
Chota Nagpur	Angul and Khondmals	1,500	1,200	1,500	16	16	The decrease in the outturn is due to insufficient rainfall in the latter part of the rainy season. The increase in this year's area, as compared with that of last year, is due to sufficient rain during the sowing season; but the outturn will be worse for want of rain at the time of flowering. The increase in the outturn is due to favourable rainfall in the latter part of the rainy season. The decrease in the outturn and area sown this year as compared with that of last year is attributed to insufficient rainfall.	
	Hazaribagh	7,500	7,500	7,500	11	12		
	Lohardaga	8,800	8,800	8,800	10	10		
	Palamu	10,000	3,200	5,000	9	8		
	Manbhum	12,000	12,000	12,000	8	12		
	Singbhum	7,200	7,200	4,400	14	13		
	Total	109,700	96,600	91,100	10½	12(a)		

N.B.—Twenty annas represent a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 13 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 9th December, 1895.

Burdwan.—Rainfall nil. Weather fair. Prospect of *aman* crop very bad. Sugarcane very good. *Rabi* crops are being sown. Condition of cattle very good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at an average price of 16 seers a rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Paddy is being harvested with good outturn except in Ghatal. Rain wanted to improve the growth of *rabi*. Sugarcane and indigo doing well. Common rice selling at—

	Srs.	
Midnapore	18	} per rupee.
Contai	21 to 23	
Tamluk	16	
Ghatal	14 to 15	

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather bright and cool. Harvesting of *aman* continues outturn estimated to be 8 annas in the north and 12 annas in the south of the district. *Rab* crops doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12 to 14	} per rupee.
Barasat	15	
Basirhat	16	
Diamond Harbour	16	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall 22. Weather seasonable. State of *kalai* good. Harvesting of *aman* continues; estimated outturn 8 annas. Sowing of *rabi* crops finished. Cutting of sugarcane going on. Indigo and mulberry doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Harvesting of *aman* commenced. Cultivation of *rabi* over. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	17 to 22	0	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	17	8	
Satkhira	14	3	

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Standing crops good. Sowing of *rabi* crops over. Common rice selling at 14 to 16 seers per rupee. No report of cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall 12. Sowing of winter crops completed. Harvesting of *aman* going on. Prospects generally good. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Pabna.—No rain. Prospect of *aman* not good at Sirajganj, where rain wanted. Harvesting of *aman* at Sadar commenced. Common rice sells at Sadar 18 seers and Sirajganj 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* rice commenced; prospects fair. *Rabi* crops being sown. No cattle-disease. Fodder available. Price of common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Late *aman* ripening. Prospects not good. *Rabi* sowings continue. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 23. Harvesting of paddy and sugarcane in progress. *Rabi* and poppy generally doing well, but a shower of rain would do much good. The sowing of poppy, wheat, &c., in some places had to be repeated for want of moisture. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 18 to 23 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—No rain. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of it. Poppy has germinated well after resowings. Price of common rice at Sadar 15½ seers per rupee against an average of 16½ seers.

Champanan.—Rainfall at Sadar 37. *Aghani* being harvested with an estimated outturn of 12 annas. Rain has improved prospects of poppy and done much good to *rabi*. Common rice sells from 16 to 22 seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Paddy harvest in progress. *Rabi* doing fairly well, but rain very much wanted. Poppy reported to have been resown in places. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aghani* paddy not yet finished. Indigo and *rabi* crops promising. Rain wanted. No cattle-disease. Fodder sufficient, except in Banka, where it is reported as getting scarce. Price of common rice 18 seers 12 chitaks per rupee.

Purnea.—No rain. *Aghani* harvest proceeding. *Rabi* sowings continue. Prospects good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Sadar thana. Price of common rice 16 to 24 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *guru sarad* begun; that of *laghu sarad* going on. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

				Srs. c.	
Cuttack	23 10	} per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	29 10
Kendrapara	...	...	...	31 0
Banki	...	...	...	29 11

Hazaribagh.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of paddy continues; average outturn 8 to 12 annas. *Rabi* doing well. Poppy progressing satisfactorily; *kothi* measurements commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was rain in Murshidabad, Rangpur, Patna, and Champaran during the week, but none in the other reporting districts. The harvesting of winter rice is proceeding, and, as previously reported, the outturn over the greater part of the province is expected to be below the average. The *rabi* crops are generally doing well, but in parts of Bihar the want of moisture is still felt. Poppy, which had to be resown in many places in Bihar, is coming on satisfactorily. Prospects of indigo and sugarcane are good; the latter is being harvested in some districts. No cattle-disease is reported except from the Sadar thana of Purnea. The price of common rice continues steady.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 10th December, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

NAMES OF MARKS.	STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—												
	1st week of Dec. 1894.	1st week of Jan. 1895.	1st week of Feb. 1895.	1st week of March 1895.	1st week of April 1895.	1st week of May 1895.	1st week of June 1895.	1st week of July 1895.	1st week of August 1895.	1st week of Sept. 1895.	1st week of Oct. 1895.	1st week of Nov. 1895.	1st week of Dec. 1895.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliachats	2,55,000	2,43,000	4,16,000	4,72,000	7,35,000	7,32,000	6,49,000	5,95,000	4,23,000	3,91,000	3,40,000	2,92,000	2,57,000
Uttadanga	54,400	64,000	71,400	91,000	98,000	92,700	86,500	81,500	74,900	74,500	76,500	77,000	70,600
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumar- tooly, Hattikola, and Oulpi Ghat.	6,09,000	6,39,500	6,70,400	7,65,000	7,53,200	7,44,100	6,92,300	6,63,500	6,41,200	5,92,120	6,06,700	5,85,000	5,38,000
Pathuraghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	1,500	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,500	3,000	2,000	3,500	3,000	2,500	3,000	2,000	1,500
Tollygunge, Chetta, Kidderpore, and Munshivanj.	1,34,200	1,55,000	1,98,300	2,76,500	2,95,000	2,93,700	2,66,300	2,46,700	2,28,200	2,07,200	2,10,200	1,93,900	1,66,900
21 Minor bazars (estimated) ...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Baldyabati, Nowabganj, Bha- dreshwar, and Chandernagore.	6,800	8,675	3,169	10,762	8,100	12,125	12,833	14,088	12,750	13,500	13,000	4,756	7,363
Total	15,51,900	16,03,175	18,52,169	21,07,262	23,63,800	23,67,625	21,98,938	20,94,288	18,76,150	17,70,820	17,39,400	16,44,656	15,31,362
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	17,311 (on 3rd Dec. 1894.)	35,345 (on 3rd Jan. 1895.)	27,406 (on 3rd Feb. 1895.)	9,983 (on 3rd March 1895.)	16,491 (on 3rd April 1895.)	18,437 (on 3rd May 1895.)	7,703 (on 3rd June 1895.)	7,034 (on 3rd July 1895.)	4,126 (on 3rd August 1895.)	8,943 (on 3rd Sept. 1895.)	4,354 (on 5th Oct. 1895.)	3,628 (on 3rd Nov. 1895.)	16,459 (on 3rd Dec. 1895.)
By Port Com- missioners' re- turns.	35,436 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1894.)	32,988 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1895.)	75,392 (2nd to 4th Feb. 1895.)	60,362 (1st to 3rd March 1895.)	63,354 (1st to 3rd April 1895.)	27,685 (1st to 3rd May 1895.)	33,580 (1st to 3rd June 1895.)	42,372 (1st to 3rd July 1895.)	32,619 (1st to 3rd August 1895.)	37,006 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1895.)	44,752 (5th to 7th Oct. 1895.)	30,979 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1895.)	33,121 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1895.)
On boats un- loaded ...	14,081 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1894.)	60,587 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1895.)	1,68,968 (2nd to 4th Feb. 1895.)	1,64,040 (1st to 3rd March 1895.)	39,250 (1st to 3rd April 1895.)	39,265 (1st to 3rd May 1895.)	19,520 (1st to 3rd June 1895.)	45,588 (1st to 3rd July 1895.)	40,953 (1st to 3rd August 1895.)	70,122 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1895.)	31,788 (5th to 7th Oct. 1895.)	36,627 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1895.)	20,431 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1895.)
Grand total of Stocks	16,18,728	17,62,096	21,24,019	23,41,653	24,82,800	24,83,012	22,59,741	21,89,183	19,69,848	18,96,890	18,90,294	17,15,890	16,06,373
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	5½ lakhs	7 lakhs.	10½ lakhs	12 lakhs	14½ lakhs	14 lakhs	12 lakhs	11½ lakhs	9½ lakhs	8½ lakhs	7½ lakhs	6½ lakhs	5½ lakhs

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 9th December, 1895.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> .)			MARUA OR RAGI. (<i>Eleusine Corocana</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.

S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.

...
...
...
...
...
...

...
15	3	15	3	14	8
...
...
...
...

...
...
...
...	...	...	11	0	11
...	...	...	0	11	0
...	...	...	14	0	...
...
...
...

...
...
...
...
...

KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Seta ria italica.</i>)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA. (<i>Cicer arietinum.</i>)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.

S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	16 14	15 4	16 0
...	16 0	16 0	9 12
...	14 4	15 0	16 0
...	14 8	14 8	16 0
...	16 0	16 0	15 0
...	13 0	...	...

...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0
11 0	10 10	10 0	14 14	15 3	16 13
...	...	...	17 13	19 4	17 0
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8

...	...	...	19 8	20 4	15 0
...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 10
...	...	...	14 0	13 0	15 0
...	...	...	12 0	11 0	11 8
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
...	...	...	13 8	15 0	13 8
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 8

...	...	...	13 8	14 0	14 8
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0
...	...	...	14 0	13 8	13 0

Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 30th November 1895.

															WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			DISTRICTS.	Number.															
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea Mays.)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (Cajanus Indicus.)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.																						
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.																				
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	R.	A.			P.														
...	16	8	16	0	12	0	90	0	90	0	100	0	11	8	11	0	12	0	3	5	0	3	5	0	3	5	0	Burdwan.	1			
...	10	8	10	8	12	0	162	0	162	0	120	0	10	8	10	8	11	0	3	10	6	3	10	6	3	10	6	Birbhum.	2			
21	0	21	0	11	8	11	0	320	0	320	0	320	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	3	8	0	3	9	0	3	10	0	Bankura.	3		
...	17	8	17	8	16	0	248	0	240	0	200	0	11	8	11	8	10	12	3	6	0	3	6	0	3	9	0	Midnapore.	4			
...	12	0	11	8	10	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	11	8	10	0	11	0	3	8	0	3	12	0	3	12	0	Hooghly.	5			
...	11	0	11	0	10	6	105	0	105	0	105	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	3	3	6	3	6	0	3	6	0	Howrah.	6			
...	12	0	11	8	13	4	90	0	100	0	100	0	11	4	11	6	11	4	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	4	0	24-Parganas.	7			
16	13	16	13	20	0	14	8	14	8	16	13	80	0	91	6	85	0	11	6	11	13	12	1	3	8	0	3	7	0	3	5	0	Calcutta.	8
...	17	13	19	4	17	8	128	0	128	0	128	0	10	12	10	12	10	12	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	10	0	Nadia.	9			
...	18	0	18	0	16	0	190	0	190	0	180	0	11	0	11	0	10	8	3	6	0	3	6	0	3	6	0	Murshidabad.	10			
...	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	9	2	10	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	4	0	0	Jessore.	11				
...	11	0	11	0	11	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	10	12	10	12	9	4	3	8	0	3	8	0	4	0	0	Khulna.	12			
...	20	10	20	15	16	0	240	0	240	0	240	0	9	9	9	9	9	9	3	10	8	3	10	8	3	13	4	Rajshahi.	13			
...	120	0	120	0	120	0	10	0	11	0	10	0	3	8	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	Dinajpur.	14			
...	10	0	10	0	11	0	160	0	160	0	120	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	3	12	0	Jalpaiguri.	15			
18	0	20	0	23	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	120	0	120	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	4	8	0	4	8	0	4	10	0	Darjeeling.	16		
...	11	8	10	0	9	0	40	0	80	0	60	0	9	0	9	0	10	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	Rangpur.	17			
...	90	0	90	0	90	0	9	12	9	12	9	12	3	12	0	3	12	0	4	0	0	Bogra.	18			
...	18	0	18	12	17	4	160	0	200	0	200	0	9	12	9	12	9	12	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	9	6	Pabna.	19			
...	16	8	15	12	15	0	110	0	110	0	140	0	10	0	10	0	9	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	4	0	0	Dacca.	20			
...	13	0	13	0	13	0	100	0	100	0	80	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	Mymensingh.	21			
...	11	6	13	0	...	...	160	0	160	0	120	0	10	10	10	0	10	8	8	12	0	3	14	0	3	13	6	Faridpur.	22		
...	90	0	80	0	80	0	10	8	10	8	11	0	8	8	0	8	8	0	8	8	0	Backergunge.	23			

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (<i>Pennisetum typho-</i> <i>deum.</i>)			MARUA OR RAGI. (<i>Eleusine Corocana.</i>)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...
...
...
...	30 0	30 0	22 0
...	25 8	25 4	25 4
...
...	26 0	26 0	21 0
...	30 8	33 8	26 0
...
...	28 7	28 7	27 4
...	20 0
...
...
20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...	25 0	26 0	24 0
...	30 0	30 0	35 0
...	20 4	20 4	...
...
...

KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Setaria italica</i> .)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (<i>Cicer arietinum</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	re- Corresponding turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	re- Corresponding turn of last year.

S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	13 0	13 0	12 8
...	12 0	12 0	11 8
...	12 8	12 8	11 8

25 0	30 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	19 0
15 8	16 0	11 4	19 0	18 0	18 0
...	...	...	{ 19 0 18 0 to to 20 0 19 0 }		16 0
16 0	16 0	12 8	19 0	19 0	18 0
...	...	...	20 8	21 4	17 0
...	...	...	16 0	17 0	16 0
...	...	...	19 12	18 9	14 12

12 4	12 8	16 0	18 0	18 0	{ 17 8 to 18 0
...	...	...	19 8	19 9	17 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0
13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	13 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0

...	...	...	Biri or kalai. 17 1 16 7 15 2		
...	...	...	Chhola. 13 0 14 0 13 0		
...	...	...	{ Biri or kalai. 16 0 16 0 13 0		
...	...	...	14 7	14 7	12 7

...	...	...	15 8	15 0	15 8
...	...	...	{ 12 0 12 0 to to 13 0 13 0 }		13 8
...	...	...	14 10	14 10	11 4
...	...	...	14 0	16 0	{ 16 0 to 17 8
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 6 0	3 6 0	2 15 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 2 0	5 2 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	3 12 0
2	Sirajganj ...	2 4 0	2 3 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	4 1 0	3 4 0	5 4 0	2 14 0	2 12 0	3 5 0
3	Dacca ...	3 0 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	3 7 0	3 5 0	3 14 0	2 11 0	2 6 0	3 2 0
4	Narayanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	...	3 14 0	2 12 0	...	3 2 0
5	Chittagong ...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 2 0	2 14 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
6	Patna ...	Red wheat.	2 10 0	2 5 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 15 6	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	2 1 6	2 1 6	2 5 0
		White wheat.	2 13 0	2 10 0									
7	Cuttack ...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 10 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	2 2 0
8	Balasore ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 10 0	1 14 0	1 9 0	2 6 0
9	Puri ...	3 10 0	3 5 0	3 1 0	...	...	...	2 13 0	2 13 0	3 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 0 0

CALCUTTA,
The 10th December 1895.

PRICES PER MAUND

JOWAR OR CHOLUM. <i>(Sorghum Vulgare.)</i>			BAJRA OR CUMBU. <i>(Pennisetum typhifolium.)</i>		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.
2 502	402	402	2 100	2 100	2 120
...
...
...
...
601	50	91	07	07	07
...
...
...

2886a

OF 40 SEERS

MARUA OR FAGI. (<i>Eleusine Coracana</i> .)			KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Setaria italica</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
...	3 10	03 12	04 00
...
...
...
...
...
1 5 0	1 5 0	13 0	1 9 0	1 5 0	2 3 0
...
...
...

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 30th November 1895.

GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (Cicer Arietinum.)			INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea Mays.)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (Cajanus indicus.)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
2 11 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 6 0	0 7 6	0 7 0	0 6 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 5 0	Calcutta.
2 6 0	2 6 0	3 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 6	0 6 6	3 5 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	Sirajganj.
2 12 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 1 0	2 4 0	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 5 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Dacca.
2 14 0	...	2 12 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	...	3 8 0	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	3 8 0	...	3 6 0	Narayanganj.
3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Chittagong.
1 14 0	1 14 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	2 3 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 6 9	3 8 0	3 7 0	Patna.
Biri or kalai. 2 2 0 2 7 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 4 0	Outtaek.
Chhola. 3 0 0 2 12 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 6 6	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	Balasore.
Biri or kalai. 2 8 0 2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	3 6 0	Puri.

O. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING, 8 A.M., SATURDAY,
THE 7TH OF DECEMBER 1895.

FINE settled weather of ordinary north-east monsoon character prevailed over Bengal at the commencement of the week under review, but slightly unsettled conditions were setting in over North-Western India. On the 2nd instant, pressure had fallen moderately in Bengal, though it was still above the normal, while temperature was also falling slowly, and the mean temperature was still usually about 2° to 4° in excess. Fine weather still prevailed on the morning of the 2nd in Bengal, but conditions over North-Western India, and probably over the Himalayas, were distinctly disturbed. On the 3rd this slightly unsettled weather had travelled eastward and southward, and light showers were reported in Bihar and North Bengal and in parts of Chota Nagpur, and also at some stations in the hills. A further brisk fall of pressure had occurred over the whole of Bengal, and pressure was in defect by small to moderate amounts, but temperature had risen moderately, and was in decided excess. Conditions continued slightly unsettled on the 4th, and again a few rain showers were reported in the same districts as on the 3rd, but pressure was commencing to rise, showing the disappearance of the disturbed conditions from Bengal, while a brisk fall of temperature had occurred. Though conditions were thus becoming more settled in Bengal, a fresh disturbance was affecting North-Western India. On the 5th the changes of temperature and pressure in Bengal were small, and conditions remained settled except in the hills, where Gnatong reported a snowstorm, while the disturbance over North-Western India had passed away or broken up after giving hail and snow in the Punjab Himalayas. On the 6th pressure was rising slowly in Bengal, while the temperature changes were variable, and weather was fine and settled except in the hills, where again Gnatong reported a snowstorm. On the 7th the pressure changes were small, but usually a fall had occurred. Temperature, however, was falling briskly to rapidly owing perhaps to the snow which had been previously falling in the Himalayas, and at the great majority of stations, except a few in the extreme west and south-west of the province, mean temperature below the normal was registered. Weather, however, was fine and settled in Bengal on this day, though cloud proportion was higher than usual.

Throughout the greater part of the week, therefore, except in Bihar and North Bengal on one or two days, and in the hills on several days, weather has been fine and settled, and there has been practically no rain. In the districts mentioned, however, weather has been slightly disturbed, and light showers, and in the hills snowstorms, have occurred.

Pressure.—The variation of the mean pressures from the normal have been small, and at the great majority of stations defects of about $0.01''$ or $0.02''$ have been registered. Very slight excess pressures, on the other hand, have been registered at a few of the stations in Bihar.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the province for the week has been 1.7° in excess of the normal, the excess having been largest in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, where it has equalled no less than two and-a-half degrees.

The actual average temperatures registered in the province and their variation from the normal values are, however, best seen in the table below, where the average temperature data for nine selected stations in different districts of the province are given :—

Table showing the excess or defect of the actual mean temperature from the normal for the week ending Saturday, the 7th December 1895.

	Normal mean maximum temperature for the week ending 7th December.	Actual mean maximum temperature for the week ending 7th December 1895.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.	Normal mean minimum temperature for the week ending 7th December.	Actual mean minimum temperature for the week ending 7th December 1895.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.	Normal mean daily temperature for the week ending 7th December.	Actual mean daily temperature for the week ending 7th December 1895.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.
Cuttack	82.8	84.1	+1.3	59.3	62.8	+3.5	71.1	73.5	+2.4
Calcutta	77.4	79.5	+2.1	58.6	58.8	+0.2	68.0	69.2	+1.2
Narayanganj	80.4	81.2	+0.8	59.6	60.3	+0.7	70.0	70.7	+0.7
Bardwal	79.1	80.5	+1.4	58.2	58.6	+0.4	68.7	69.6	+0.9
Patna	76.3	78.8	+2.5	53.3	56.9	+3.6	64.8	66.4	+1.6
Gaya	77.6	78.0	+0.4	52.3	55.9	+3.6	64.9	67.0	+2.1
Purnea	78.1	78.8	+0.7	51.9	53.2	+1.3	65.0	66.1	+1.1
Hazaribagh	73.6	73.5	-0.1	51.8	54.2	+2.4	62.2	63.9	+1.7
Darjeeling	51.1	49.4	-1.7	38.2	36.4	-1.8	44.7	42.9	-1.8

Rainfall.—An average fall of a tenth of an inch has occurred in Bihar, but in all other divisions the falls have been unimportant. In Bihar the falls have been received principally in Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Sonthal Parganas, while rain has also been received in other divisions in the districts of Bogra, Mymensingh, and Manbhum.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 7th of December 1895 :—

For December 1895.

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.												
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th October 1895.					
			Of highest of each day.				Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.				
			Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.	Average number in week.												Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Benga ...	84°0	52°5	80°6	58°5	69°6	+1°4	Nil	0°13	—0°13	0°00	0°14	—0°14	Nil	0°13	1°31	2°02				
North Bengal ...	80°3	49°9	79°3	56°6	68°0	+1°6	0°03	0°06	—0°03	0°17	0°06	+0°11	0°03	0°06	0°56	1°55				
East Bengal ...	81°2	50°6	80°9	58°5	69°7	+1°1	0°04	0°27	—0°23	0°08	0°25	—0°17	0°04	0°27	0°65	2°89				
Bihar ...	87°0	46°4	77°2	55°0	66°1	+1°3	0°10	0°01	+0°09	0°22	0°03	+0°19	0°10	0°01	0°25	1°05				
Orissa ...	82°4	56°5	82°5	61°9	72°3	+2°4	Nil	0°18	—0°18	0°00	0°22	—0°22	Nil	0°18	2°94	3°70				
Chota Nagpur ...	76°2*	49°3*	76°5*	55°3*	65°9*	+2°6*	0°03	0°03	0	0°09	0°06	+0°03	0°03	0°03	1°85	1°08				

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 10th December 1895.

A. PEDLER,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of November 1895.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month ...	29.978		
The average pressure of November from 24 years' registers ...	29.970		
The highest pressure in the month ...	30.131	30th	10
The lowest pressure in the month ...	29.821	3rd	16
The range of pressure ...	0.310		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	259.5		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	330.8		
⊖			
The mean temperature of the month ...	74.3		
The average temperature of November from 24 years' registers	74.8		
The highest temperature in the month ...	86.6	14th & 14th	
The lowest temperature in the month ...	58.4	23rd	
The range of temperature during the month ...	28.2		
The mean daily range of temperature ...	17.4		
The greatest range of temperature in one day ...	22.9	23rd	
Per cent.			
The mean humidity of the month ...	77		
The average humidity of November from 24 years' registers ...	72		
Inches.			
The mean vapour tension of the month ...	0.647		
The average vapour tension of November from 9 years' registers	0.616		
The mean cloud proportion of the month ...	1.49		
The average cloud proportion of November from 18 years' registers ...	2.46		
Inches.			
The total rainfall of the month ...	Nil		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	Nil		
The average fall of November from 48 years' registers ...	0.65		
The greatest fall in 24 hours ...	Nil		
Days.			
The number of rainy days in the month ...	Nil		
The average number of rainy days in November from 24 years' registers ...	2		
⊖			
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month ...	138.5		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures ...	55.0		
The greatest sun temperature ...	145.8	9th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature ...	61.6	9th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth ...	59.4		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground ...	6.8		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature ...	9.3	22nd	
Miles.			
The mean movement of the wind per day ...	43.3		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day ...	86.0	11th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour ...	10.0	11th, 8 to 9 a.m. and 9 to 10 a.m.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—
N. 168, N.E. 50, E. 43, S.E. 30, S. 26, S.W. 62, W. 104, N.W. 72, Calm 165.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore .003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 1.6 lower; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0.6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

N.B.—In the monthly abstract for September 1895 read 29.682 for 29.862 as the average pressure of September from 24 years' registers, and 14.4 for 4.4 as the greatest range of temperature in one day in September 1895.

C. LITTLE,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 9th December 1895.

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of November 1895.

	Inches.	Date.
The mean pressure at 10 A.M. during the month	30.038	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month	80.5	
The highest temperature during the month	89.3	11th, 12th & 13th.
The lowest temperature during the month	58.4	27th.
The absolute range of temperature during the month	30.9	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	19.7	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	24.6	23rd.
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month	63	
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month	.662	
The total rainfall of the month	Nil	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	Nil	
The number of rainy days in the month	Nil	

C. LITTLE,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 9th December 1895.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 1st to 7th December 1895.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1895.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
December	1st	30.144	71.4	83.1	23.4	59.7	75.1	68.6	.613	64.7	71	Nil
"	2nd	.086	70.6	82.9	24.6	58.3	77.0	66.6	.514	59.8	55	Nil
"	3rd	.023	71.1	82.2	22.3	59.9	74.9	66.6	.543	61.3	62	Nil
"	4th	.045	69.6	79.8	20.5	59.3	73.1	64.6	.497	58.8	60	Nil
"	5th	.034	68.7	80.4	23.4	57.0	74.2	64.0	.462	56.8	55	Nil
"	6th	.036	70.3	80.8	21.1	59.7	74.1	64.6	.484	58.1	57	Nil
"	7th	.030	68.3	78.2	19.9	58.3	72.1	60.7	.380	51.4	48	Nil

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	30.057
The mean temperature of the seven days	70.0
The extreme variation of temperature	26.1
The maximum temperature	83.1
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	58
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th December 1895	Nil

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 9th December 1895.

C. LITTLE,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
1st to 7th December 1895.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1895.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Dec.	1st	135.1	9.5	30.061	69.6	80.3	20.6	59.7	63.7	0.515	59.8	73	N by E, NNW and calm.	40	Nil	Clear, <i>P.</i>
"	2nd	132.7	9.4	.010	68.8	80.6	22.4	58.2	62.5	.486	58.2	71	NNW, WSW and calm.	40	"	Clear, <i>P.</i>
"	3rd	132.5	9.5	29.963	69.4	80.5	21.9	58.6	63.1	.496	58.7	71	WNW and calm...	47	"	Clear, <i>P.</i>
"	4th	131.4	9.3	.974	68.3	77.6	17.1	60.5	62.0	.475	57.5	70	NNE and N ...	79	"	Clear, <i>P.</i>
"	5th	130.7	9.1	.967	66.4	78.0	21.4	56.6	60.6	.453	56.2	72	NNE, N by W and calm.	34	"	Clear, <i>P.</i>
"	6th	130.8	8.6	.969	67.9	78.4	19.4	59.0	62.3	.489	58.3	73	NNW, NE and N by W.	45	"	Chiefly clear, <i>P.</i>
"	7th	130.4	8.8	.970	66.2	76.4	17.7	58.7	58.7	.396	52.5	62	NNW and N ...	85	"	Chiefly clear, <i>P.</i>

The mean pressure of the seven days Inches. 29.988
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 30.016

The total number of hours of bright sunshine Hours. 64.2
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine 75.6

The mean temperature of the seven days 68.1
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 70.0
The extreme variation of temperature 24.0
The maximum temperature 80.6

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour Miles. 9
The mean relative humidity % 70
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 72

The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th December 1895 Inches. Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 0.04

The total fall from 1st January to 7th December 1895 39.38
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 65.19

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

P., dew.

